FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 096 *19 May 1981*

BOLIVIA

Rebel Colonel Emilio Lanza Escapes From Custody C 1
Wife Publishes Letter C 1
President Garcia Meza Discusses Union Opening C 1
Air Force Commander Pereira Leaves for U.S. C 2
Envoy in Mexico on Government, French Relations C 2

CHILE

South African Armed Forces General Director Visits E 1
ROK, Chile Agree To Increase Economic Relations E 1
Security Forces Detain Communist Party Members E 1

COLOMBIA

Turbay Praises Country's Decision To Join GATT F 1
Seven Liberal Papers To Publish News 'Objectively' F 1
MAO Bombs British Bank To Protest Irish Deaths F 1

ECUADOR

Economic Cooperation Agreement With USSR Signed G 1
Newly Appointed Finance Minister Turns Down Post G 1
Strikers, Police Clash; 10 Arrested in Incidents G 1

PERU

Prime Minister Outlines 1981-85 Economic Program J 1
Leaves for Europe, Gabon J 1

URUGUAY

Officers Say Political Plan Not To Be Changed K 1
Peruvian Army Commander on Official Visit K 1

VENEZUELA

Herrera Campins To Visit Italy, Switzerland L 1
Ministers Leave for U.S. To Discuss Guyana L 1
Briefs: Oil Deposits Discovered L 1

MEXICO

President Comments on Reelection, Reagan Meeting M 1
Pemex Official Explains Plan for Gas Pipelines M 1
Briefs: Asylum Agreement M 1

PANAMA

Paper Welcomes Registration of Communist Party N 1
[LA REPUBLICA 17 May]
PDC Member Seeks Asylum in Venezuelan Embassy N 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Rogers: Delegation To Defend Rights in New York P 1

COSTA RICA

IMF Approves $300 Million Economic Adjustment Plan P 1
Station Calls for Approval of Arms Traffic Report P 2

EL SALVADOR

Mexico To Supply Half of Country's Oil Needs P 2
Chile's Pinochet Reportedly Offers Assistance P 3
[Radio Venceremos]
ACAN: International Support Strengthens Junta P 3
Agriculture Minister Views Agrarian Reform Goals P 4
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 17 May]
Peasant Groups Protest Abuses by Former Landowners P 5
[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 16 May]
Managua Paper Publishes FMLN War Bulletin No 111 P 5
[EL NUEVO DIARIO 12 May]

HONDURAS

TIEMPO Views Negative Effects of Decree No 14 [11 May] P 7
Groups Join in Denouncing Clandestine Station P 8
[TIEMPO 8 May]
Peasants Invade Land in Three Departments P 9

NICARAGUA

Deputy Foreign Minister Discusses Relations P 9
Libya Establishes Diplomatic Mission in Managua P 13
Foreign Ministry Requests Information on Citizens P 14
Ortega Informs Paz of Clandestine Radio Station P 14
15 September League Explains Orientation, Aims P 14
Not Political Party [Radio 15 September] P 14
True Followers of Sandino [Radio 15 September] P 15
Call To Organize [Radio 15 September] P 15
Opposition Leader Suggests Cruz Moderate Talks P 16

CUBA

Fidel Castro Heads ANAP Anniversary Commemoration Q 1
Fidel Castro Speech Q 1
Event of Solidarity With Palestinians Held Q 11
AALAPSO Leader Congratulates Polisario Front Q 11

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Government Will Not Back Venezuela in Land Dispute S 1
Poll Shows Ruling Party Ahead of Opposition S 1
Prime Minister Adams Congratulates Mitterrand S 2

DOMINICA

Area Reported Quiet After Killing of Terrorists S 2
Armed Rastafarians Reportedly Warn Police S 2
Canadian, Planning To Rescue Woman, Deported S 3
Charles To Visit UK, Belgium for Aid Talks S 3

GRENADA

Bishop on Need for Economic, Other Revolutions S 4
Cuban Doctor Defects While on Assignment S 5

MONTSERRAT

Venezuelan Official Heads Visiting Delegation S 5
Chief Minister Osborne Leaves on U.S. Visit S 5

GUYANA

Cheddi Jagan Condemns Burnham Attacks on Venezuela T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

SURINAME

Armed Forces Chief, Commander Promoted Again V 1
Venezuela, Guyana Seek Suriname Support in Dispute V 1
South Korean Delegation To Arrive on Visit V 1

REBEL COLONEL EMILIO LANZA ESCAPES FROM CUSTODY

PY152344 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 15 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Lt Col Emilio Lanza, who last Monday led an armed insurrection of his regiment in Cochabamba, today escaped from the 7th Army Division where he was being held, it was officially reported here today.

In a communique, the army general command states that Lieutenant Colonel Lanza "suddenly left the installations of the 7th Army command in Cochabamba."

The communique adds that through his action, Lanza has clearly confirmed the obscure connections that prompted him to adopt an attitude designed to pursue objectives which are contrary to the armed forces.

The communique states that Lanza was being held at the 7th Division where, in accordance with the military penal code, an investigation was being conducted into the incidents in which he took part last Monday.

Wife Publishes Letter

PY180336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0144 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 May (AFP)--The Cochabamba newspaper LOS TIEMPOS carries a publication-paid letter signed by the wife of Lt Col Emilio Lanza expressing her fear for the life of her husband, who has mysteriously disappeared, and demanding from President Gen Luis Garcia Meza a public statement on the whereabouts and health of Colonel Lanza.

Jenny Lobo de Lanza says in her letter that she has not been able to contact her husband, and is being told that he has escaped and that she helped him to escape. Mrs Lanza concludes her letter by asking guarantees for herself and her children and calling upon church authorities to use their good offices.

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA DISCUSSES UNION OPENING

PY181148 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 May (AFP)--The Bolivian president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, made a speech today in which he reported that his government will begin studying the rules for a future union opening.

The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and practically all Bolivian unions were banned immediately after the 17 July 1980 coup d'etat as a result of which the political parties were also recessed.

Garcia Meza addressed representatives of 23 unions who make up the so-called National Intersector Committee and indicated that unionism should be the means for understanding among Bolivians and not a political weapon to stir up clashes.

He said that the latter had happened with the COB, whose preachings were aimed at broadening the schisms between military men, workers and peasants.

He acknowledged that certain persons, who have always been in power, are participating in the current government, but pointed out that "that task of correcting mistakes is not up to General Garcia Meza alone but to all of you as well."

He guaranteed that his regime has not mortgaged the country, that it has proven that Bolivia can manage without foreign alms, and reminded his listeners that he received a country burdened with debts contracted by prior governments.

The ceremony held at the army headquarters as attended by representatives of truck drivers, peasants, factory workers, radio workers, urban and rural teachers, bakers, and other trades.

The truck-drivers' representative Amado Antelo said that the sectors there represented were prepared to block the roads in order to prevent new coups and to defend the Bolivian flag.

Fructuoso Cuaquira of the factory workers indicated that no solutions for the country's problems will be forthcoming unless certain opportunists entrenched in the current regime were withdrawan and the unity of workers, peasants and military men was achieved.

Finally, the representative of urban teachers, Rene Davila, suggested the nationalization of the COB so that it would represent the needs of the workers and not extremist goals.

Labor Minister Rolando Canido termed the strikes of the factory workers protesting the 50-percent increase in the price of sugar ordered by the government illegal.

These strikes started at the Said factory in La Paz and the Manaco factory of Cochabamba and have spread to several other sectors, according to the newspaper PRESENCIA.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PEREIRA LEAVES FOR U.S.

PY181143 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0445 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 May (TELAM)--Bolivian Air Force commander in chief and minister of aeronautics, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira, has left for the United States in order to participate in the meeting of commanders of American air forces at Homestead Air Base, Florida.

According to official information released, Gen Waldo Bernal Pereira will then travel to Taiwan in response to an invitation issued by the armed forces of that country.

ENVOY IN MEXICO ON NEW GOVERNMENT, FRENCH RELATIONS

FL182136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 May 81

[By Mariela Chazaro A.]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 May (NOTIMEX)--Bolivia is not running the risk of another coup d'etat because the government of Gen Luis Garcia Meza is strong and totally consolidated, Bolivian Ambassador to Mexico Renan Estenssoro asserted today during an interview at the Bolivian diplomatic mission.

On the other hand, he admitted that political instability brings low economic development since various projects and programs are suspended when there is a change of government. However, he said that Garcia Meza has initiated an economic recovery program that will permit Bolivia to overcome inflation and unemployment which last year were 28 and 14 percent, respectively.

Regarding Bolivia's relations with the French Republic, the ambassador said strongly that his country will not change its position until the murder of Joaquin Centeno Anaya, who was ambassador to France, is clarified. Bolivia has cooled its relations with France since 1975 and will maintain relations only at the charge d'affaires level until that tragic incident is clarified, Estenssoro reiterated.

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMED FORCES GENERAL DIRECTOR VISITS

PY181848 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpt] Rear Adm (Martinus Albertus Becker), the South African Armed Forces general services director, arrived in Santiago today in response to an invitation extended by Chilean Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino. He was welcomed at the Santiago International Airport by Adm (?Francisco Bisolfo), the Chilean Navy chief of staff; and by the South African naval attache.

ROK, CHILE AGREE TO INCREASE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

PY091415 Paris AFP in Spanish 0152 GMT 8 May 81

[Summary] Santiago, Chile, 8 May (AFP)--ROK Minister of Commerce and Industry So Sok-chun today ended his official 3-day visit to Chile, during which it was agreed to step up commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries.

In a communique issued at the end of the visit Chilean Economy Minister Gen Rolando Ramos praised the excellent level of relations between the two countries and the rising bilateral trade. Both ministers expressed their satisfaction at the rapid increase in trade, which has increased 25 times in the past 5 years, from $6 million in 1975 to $125 million in 1980.

Minister So said that Chile is the ROK's second most important trading partner in Latin America and Chile has a favorable trade balance. He indicated the desire of his country to increase sales to Chile of heavy industrial products and chemical industry products, especially steel and metal products, electronic equipment and components, and also light industrial products like textiles, shoes and plastic items.

Both countries agreed to increase cooperation in development and for a stable supply of raw materials and in the promotion of joint ventures and technical collaboration. So expressed the Rok's special interest in joining the Inter-American Development Bank soon.

SECURITY FORCES DETAIN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

PY190217 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] Security forces have dismantled a cell of the proscribed Communist Party which has been operating in the districts of Conchali, Renca and Quilicura. This group is made up of seven subversive elements who have been put at the disposal of the Court of Appeals in Santiago, Chile, charged with violating the national security law and decree-law 77, on illegal political associations.

They are Jose Arnoldo Espereguel, 39 years of age, shoe maker; Jose Enrique Valdez Sepulveda, 40, salesman; Hector Mario Nunez Ferrada, 37, salesman; Teobaldo Antonio Bravo Gonzalez, 43, worker; Victor Eduardo Arias Vega, 33, businessman; Omar Rigoberto Rosales Chavez, 34 [word indistinct] and Milton Flores Mahuida, 38 years of age, taxi driver.

According to the reports, these persons were detained between 1 and 5 May, and a clandestine printing press was also discovered at 649 Los Nisperos Street, in the Conchali District. Two portable mimeographs, a large amount of printing material, several pamphlets with different topics, and copies of the newspapers EL SIGLO and PRINCIPIO, which are official newspapers of the proscribed Communist Party, were also seized.

It has been established that this cell has been charged with spreading propaganda in the northern region and that they have been operating for some time.

The Santiago, Chile, Court of Appeals has designated (Virgilio Cameratti) prosecutor for the group of extremists. (Cameratti), former labor court judge in Santiago, Chile, began his work today, studying the report on the detention of the seven members of the proscribed Communist Party.

TURBAY PRAISES COUNTRY'S DECISION TO JOIN GATT

PA151619 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Colombia's decision to join GATT represents an effort, a stimulus and a challenge for the country, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala affirmed as he approved the law that makes our country's joining of GATT official.

Turbay described the country's decision to join GATT as very important, adding that it will result in great economic and commercial benefits.

The decision was made after years of thorough studies among the country's private and public sectors to determine the benefits that the country would derive from such a move.

SEVEN LIBERAL PAPERS TO PUBLISH NEWS 'OBJECTIVELY'

PA162244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0358 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 11 May (AFP)--Seven liberal Colombian newspapers have agreed to treat news concerning the public order objectively, thereby avoiding the appearance of apologizing for subversion or legitimizing terrorism, it was announced here tonight.

A joint declaration was signed to this effect in Medellin, the country's second largest city, by the directors of the newspapers EL TIEMPO of Bogota, EL MUNDO of Medellin, LA OPINION of Cucuta, EL INFORMADOR of Santa Marta, EL UNIVERSAL of Cartagena, EL LIBERAL of Popayan and EL IMPARCIAL of Pereira.

They also agreed to objectively report the truth and the circumstances of Colombia's international disputes and committed themselves to supplying dispassionate details on every one of the candidates of the Liberal Party (in the majority in the present government) for the Presidency of the Republic, independent of their sympathies for any one of them.

Finally, the papers agreed to launch campaigns to attain the rebirth of a Colombian and patriotic spirit in this nation of 27 million.

Apparently, the decision was prompted by a recent appeal by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to fight what he called the "psychosis of subversion."

MAO BOMBS BRITISH BANK TO PROTEST IRISH DEATHS

PA181829 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Early this morning the outlawed Workers' Self-Defense Movement [MAO] claimed responsibility for a dynamite attack on a bank in northern Bogota shortly before midnight last night.

Two bombs exploded at the Anglo-American Bank. The explosions caused no victims but did cause great damage, the police confirmed.

In a communique sent to Emisoras Caracol early this morning, MAO explained that its action was to repudiate the death of Irish guerrillas Bobby Sands and Francis Hughes at the hands of the British forces [words indistinct].

An anonymous caller later explained that an attack on the British Caledonian Airways had had to be canceled at the last minute due to the vast police protection in the area where the company building is located in the international sector of Bogota.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

PA181513 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] The first working session of the joint Soviet-Ecuadorean intergovernmental commission for economic and commercial cooperation that began on 12 May in Quito has concluded.

The meeting took place in line with the present commerical agreement between the two countries. The joint commission studied many topics concerning economic and commercial cooperation.

On Saturday, the chiefs of the two delegations signed the final document, which reflects the main points of cooperation. The two sides stated their spirit of mutual understanding and their interest in the development and strengthening of Soviet-Ecuadorean ties.

NEWLY APPOINTED FINANCE MINISTER TURNS DOWN POST

PA181916 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Quito--The National Secretariat of Public Information has just announced that Rodrigo Espinoza Bermeo, who had agreed to become the finance and public credit minister replacing Rodrigo Paz Delgado, apologized early today for not being able to accept the post. He said that since he was recently appointed general manager of El Comercio Corporation he has commitments there, thus making it impossible for him to carry out the duties of finance minister as he had originally decided.

STRIKERS, POLICE CLASH; 10 ARRESTED IN INCIDENTS

PA140317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 May 81

[By George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Quito, 13 May (LATIN-REUTER)--An as yet undetermined number of persons injured and arrested is the result of incidents today in several Ecuadorean cities on the occasion of the 24-hour general strike called by the three main organizations in the country.

Government and labor sources gave partial details of the disturbances, which included clashes between policemen and strikers who demanded the repeal of economic measures decreed 3 months ago by the government.

Government (Interior) Minister Carlos Feraud said that up until noon 10 persons had been arrested throughout the country in the wake of the incidents.

Feraud said that "the national police jointly with the armed forces are carrying out a big operation to maintain control in the country and to avert incidents."

For their part, labor leaders accused the police of staging "attacks against some factories of this capital where the strikers had gathered.

They added that workers and policemen had clashed in the industrial sector of Quito and claimed that the workers' strike had been 90 percent successful.

However, Labor Minister Aquiles Rigail held that the strike had been minimal and added: "The strike was fulfilled 10 percent."

Gen Francisco Freite, police commanding general, said that the workers had gathered in their worksites to adhere to the strike and had erected barricades in some sectors.

PRIME MINISTER OUTLINES 1981-85 ECONOMIC PROGRAM

PY181350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0102 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Lima, 14 May (AFP)--During the period from 1981 to 1985 Peru's public investment will amount to $11.5 billion in order to give stimulus to Peru's social and economic growth, the prime minister, Manuel Ulloa, announced last night. In a report to the Senate, he said that the 5-year plan has as its goal the improvement of the situation of the poorer sectors, thus radically correcting the statist policy of the military regime, which left an inheritance of misery.

He explained that public investment will be divided as follows: 40 percent for the productive sector; 35 percent for infrastructure; and 25 percent for the social sector. It is expected the GDP will have a growth of 8.3 percent during this period. Ulloa added that at the end of this month he will submit a series of development projects amounting to $8.5 billion to the Paris consultative group. Of this amount, $4.75 billion will be in soft loans.

Later he said that by 1985 the per capita income will increase to $1,900, that inflation will decrease to 20 percent and that the GDP will grow by 6 percent per year. He also stated that priority will be given to the agricultural sector, which will be benefited with 14.5 percent of the total investment and price controls will be lifted at the same time.

The prime minister also announced that important stimulus will be given to the mining sector, which will be benefited with one fifth of total public investment.

Regarding the oil sector, he stated that the new policy will permit a greater development of the sector and that by the end of the year the production of crude, which is now approximately 207,000 barrels daily, will increase by 38,000 barrels. He explained that 30,000 of these barrels will come from the secondary recovery of the northern fields, where the Belco enterprise of the United States and the Bridas enterprise of Argentina are operating. The other 8,000 barrels will be produced by Peru's state oil enterprise that has discovered a new area in the northeastern Amazonia, Ulloa said.

He also stated that the transport sector will be benefit from 15 percent of total public investment in order to unite every city and thus make commerce easier.

After emphasizing that the fishing sector for human consumption and export will also be given stimulus, he said that the government will take a stab at trying to increase the output of electricity.

The prime minister also promised that industry will be placed on a dynamic and efficient basis by eliminating trade restrictions and continuing with the reduction of tariffs.

Leaves For Europe, Gabon

PY162033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1904 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Lima, 16 May (AFP)--Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa left today for Switzerland, Gabon and France to explain the economic policy of his country and the financial necessities for development in the period 1981-85. Ulloa will carry out his principal mission in France, where staring on 23 May, he will present the development plan, which foresees investments of 8,500 billion soles, of which 4,750 billion soles must come from soft credits. He said he will submit it to the Paris consultative group, which will receive detailed explanation of 88 socioeconomic projects which are principally centered on promoting agriculture, mining, health and education.

Ulloa said that he will travel directly to Zurich, Switzerland, where he will give a lecture on the national economy next Monday to a large number of businessmen. From there he will go to Gabon in Africa, to participate in a World Bank meeting on North-South negotiations and how to increase Latin American development.

In conclusion, he said that if the consultative group promises its cooperation in the Peruvian mining, energy and health projects, he will be very satisfied with the negotiations.

OFFICERS SAY POLITICAL PLAN NOT TO BE CHANGED

PY182341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1654 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Montevideo, 18 May (AFP)--The change of presidents in September 1981 will not change the process which is being carried out by the Uruguayan Armed Forces, whose next political plan, with the participation of the political parties, will guarantee the implementation of the fundamental principles of national unity.

This statement was made this morning by Gen German de la Fuente, the sole speaker at the ceremony marking Army Day, which was held with the participation of top military officers, President Aparicio Mendez, the diplomatic corps and special guest Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, commander in chief of the Peruvian Army.

According to General de la Fuente, the popular rejection of the constitutional ammendment proposal submitted to a plebiscite in November 1980, has forced the armed forces to break the sequence of scheduled political events.

Nevertheless, he stated that the partial changes (the president and part of the Council of State) to take place on 1 September will not divert the direction of our civilian-military process.

General de la Fuente confirmed that the purpose of guaranteeing the implementation of the fundamental principles of national unity, complemented by the opportune participation of the updated traditional political parties, will prevail in the organization of the new political plan.

The general stated: Today is not an ordinary day, it is the day when we renew our oath and repeat that our effort will contribute to consensus formulas which will allow the continuation of national recovery.

He also said that it will be done with legions of fellow citizens who, understanding finally the basic principles of the new organization, are joining the movement on seeing the tremendous achievements.

PERUVIAN ARMY COMMANDER ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PY182020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Montevideo, 18 May (AFP)--Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, commander in chief of the Peruvian Army, this morning held a meeting with Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez, during which, according to the visitor, they discussed subjects of interest to the two countries.

General Hoyos arrived here last Saturday for an official visit whose main objective is to participate today in the celebrations marking the day of the Uruguayan Army and the Battle of Las Piedras.

In brief remarks to the press, General Hoyos indicated that the Peruvian Armed Forces have been dispersed from the border with Ecuador after the conflict which took place not long ago.

In this regard, he denied that his tour through Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay is designed to report on this conflict.

Regarding the current political process in his country, he said that it is proceeding according to the program prepared by the Popular Action Party and that everything is proceeding on schedule.

General Hoyos decorated Lt Gen Luis Queirolo with the Grand Cross of Ayacucho at the Peruvian Embassy last night.

HERRERA CAMPINS TO VISIT ITALY, SWITZERLAND

PA090004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 8 May (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins will visit Italy and Switzerland 7-14 June, it was officially announced here today.

Herrera, however, canceled his announced visit to the FRG.

The Venezuelan president will begin his European tour on 7 June by visiting Italian President Sandro Pertini in Rome and then go to the Vatican to visit Pope John Paul II.

Herrera will then arrive in Geneva on 12 June and on the following day will be the official guest of the Swiss Confederation in Berne. He will return to Caracas on 14 June.

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR U.S. TO DISCUSS GUYANA

PA162147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Caracas, 15 May (AFP)--Venezuelan Interior Minister Rafael Andres Montes de Oca said today before leaving for New York that Venezuela will explain to the United States its position regarding the problem with Guyana over the Essequibo territory.

Montes de Oca left with Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, minister of the Secretariat General of the Presidency, for a 10-day tour of the United States, during which they will meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Vice President George Bush.

Venezuela is claiming 159,000 square km of the Essequibo region, which is equivalent to 2/3 of the territory of Guyana. Venezuela maintains that the land was taken from Venezuela a century ago by the British, who then annexed it to the then-colony of British Guiana.

Guyanese President Forbes Burnham has said in Georgetown and in the Venezuelan capital itself that he does not intend to yield a single inch of the territory claimed.

Since then, the two nations have waged a veritable diplomatic war to obtain international support.

Montes de Oca said his government has already informed the United States of its position regarding the Essequibo problem and that the Venezuelans are going to Washington to talk with Haig and Bush about the international situation and to exchange viewpoints.

He said that these viewpoints include the problem of Guyana.

Montes de Oca and Garcia Bustillos will meet with Alexander Haig on Monday and with George Bush on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSITS DISCOVERED--Caracas, 5 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government officially announced today that MENEVEN, a subsidiary of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, discovered light oil and gas deposits in the zone of Anaco, Anzoategui State. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 6 May 81 PA]

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON REELECTION, REAGAN MEETING

FL181802 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1940 GMT 17 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Excerpts] Rio Verde, San Luis Potosi, 17 May (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo said here this morning that reelection under the Mexican political system is practically impossible and that the ideology of the Mexican revolution marks the continuity of programs and plans of the government.

The nation's chief executive, interviewed briefly upon arrival here by helicopter, asserted that the history of Mexico is quite clear about reelection. Lopez Portillo ruled out the possibility that at some point there may be thought of raising the term of each public administration because, he said, 6 years is enough to carry out plans and programs.

On another matter, the president of Mexico expressed support for the increased use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. He also censured the growing arms race of the big powers.

Lastly, Lopez Portillo indicated that expectations from his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan are very positive because there are similar views in some areas and issues of common interest.

PEMEX OFFICIAL EXPLAINS PLAN FOR GAS PIPELINES

FL181734 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 16 May 81

[By Enrique Alvarez Manilla]

[Text] San Luis Potosi, 16 May (NOTIMEX)--Mexico is taking gigantic steps in the utilization of the natural gas produced from its oil fields, Mexican Petroleum (Pemex) superintendent Julio Ruiloba de Leon has declared. The Pemex official made the statement in the presence of President Jose Lopez Portillo at the ceremony in which the chief executive inaugurated the Queretaros-San Luis Potosi gas pipeline.

Ruiloba de Leon explained that the pipeline put in operation today gradually fulfills the objective of the federal executive branch of making more rational use of the gas produced in the country's oil fields. He reported that the gas pipeline inaugurated by the president today cost 560 million pesos. He added that it will carry 100 million cubic feet of natural gas daily, which can be increased to up to 190 million cubic feet; therefore, San Luis Potosi and its industry will have assured energy at low cost to continue their economic development.

Ruiloba de Leon explained that 5,800 km of gas pipelines have already been built, from Cactus in Chiapas State, to the northern part of the country, with branches in Torreon, Coahuila State, and Chihuahua, Chihuahua State; as well as in Salamanca and Guadalajara where natural gas already is being used extensively.

The Pemex superintendent explained that for the future it is planned to integrate natural gas production in the Gulf of Campeche, estimated at 609 million cubic feet of natural gas daily which, he added, is mostly wasted for lack of adequate infrastructure that would permit harnessing, construction and consumption.

BRIEFS

ASLUM AGREEMENT--Mexico City, 5 May (EFE)--Mexico has signed the decree of the convention on territorial asylum opened for signatures in Caracas since 1954, the OFFICIAL GAZETTE announced today. The decree indicates that states are not obliged to accede to the extradition of persons who are persecuted for political reasons. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 6 May 81 PA]

PAPER WELCOMES REGISTRATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY

PA181630 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 May 81 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "The People's Party"]

[Text] Rejoicing

It was with great satisfaction and warm hopes that I read that the People's Party [PDP]--the party of the Panamanian communists--has registered more than 30,000 members throughout the country. My satisfaction was ot due to my being a member of the PDP, nor because I am a follower of the communist doctrine, because I am neither. I was glad because I believe that the PDP is not only the party of "the Panamanian communists," but the party of the Panamanian workers, employees and peasants. I trust that the popular masses will gradually attain full awareness of their rights, responsibilities and capabilities to occupy their rightful position in organizing and development of our country's existence. For many years, the PDP and the Panamanian communists have been arbitrarily "outlawed." Many of its members have been persecuted, jailed, and tortured more ferociously than any criminals. Now they are a legally established and duly registered national political party, which should be cause for rejoicing to any true democrat.

Hard Task

The PDP leaders have had to complete a long, hard and difficult task in obtaining their goal of registering 30,000 members. This is not because in this country there are not that many people convinced of the value of its principles and doctrines, its ideas and programs: There are really many more than those who registered, as will be seen in the coming elections, if they are clean and honest. The PDP, however, is faced with the strong opposition of powerful political as well as business interests, whose greatest fear is the organized action of the popular masses. That is why they have not only used slander and threats, money and influence, but also cheating and deceit, bribe and intrigue, to try to prevent the workers and peasants from having their own political organization to serve their interests, needs and legitimate aspirations.

Prejudice

In our country, the PDP represents opposition to capitalism as a socioeconomic and political system. Although our scant economic development, our lack of great natural resources, our relatively scant population, and similar factors have prevented the emergence of a gigantic capitalist power like that of the great industrial powers, the fear of communism as an expression of the rights of the masses has developed strongly as a result of prolonged foreign influence. Panama has been exposed, even before its separation from Spain, to the influence of a great nation which represents the capitalist concept of the present-day sociopolitical organization. This influence has been exceptionally felt by the extreme rightists. The insatiable economic ambitions of the great U.S. industrial and business companies have exerted a greater influence over the traditionally predominant circles of our political and economic organization than the sound cultural and intellectual principles of the great U.S. democratic philosophers.

Ghosts

It is interesting to see the anger that the sole mention of communist doctrines or ideological tendencies provokes among Panamanian minority parties and businessmen. The reaction against those "exotic doctrines" is violent among those who exercise and defend standards that have been imported from the United States and that therefore are as "exotic" as any other originating outside our country. The fact is that doctrines and ideologies have no nationality.

This is why sectors that are blindly chained to capitalist egoism have a ghostly image of communism, which they imagine to be some sort of raging fire that emerged from hell to grab their power and health, their advantages and privileges, their luxury and pleasures. As these sectors see it, there is nothing so terrible as the possibility that those condemned to serve them under the conditions that these sectors impose may some day have equal opportunities and rights within a just and well-balanced social organization.

Community

The truth is that there is no healthier and cleaner concept than that expressed with that word that these sectors fear and hate so much. Communism means nothing other than community. If they who claim to be Christians think about "The Acts of the Apostles" (2: 42-47), they will find that the founders of Christianity "lived together and owned everything in common, sold possessions and property and shared them with all according to individual needs. They went united to the temple daily, divided their bread in homes and ate together, joyfully praising God with all their hearts; they were well-seen by the people and day after day, the Lord was adding to the group those who were being saved." If these sectors were to use part of their surplus wealth to see how the people live and work in the countries reproached for being communist, they will find that it is true that there are no arrogant multimillionaires there as well as no unemployed nor beggars either. That there is no one without protection and no one in the state of wretchedness that capitalism creates. They will find no insulting luxuries nor abusive pleasures nor will they find young drug addicts nor men or women that are victims of vice, corruption and crime.

Congratulations

The registering of the PDP does not mean that Panama is dominated by communism or that party will be imposing the "dictatorship of the proletariat." It does mean, however, that the decades of efforts and sacrifices by men and women who believe in the people and have faith in their capacity and in the sense of responsibility of the large working majorities have opened a road of hope, peace, justice and dignity for our people. For this reason, I warmly congratulate Marta Matamoros, Domingo Barria, the poet Changmarin, Angel Gomez, the brothers Ruben Dario and Cleto Souza, Dr Cesar de Leon, Miguel Porcell, Companero Reyes Mark, Aleyda Teran, Ramiro Ochoa, Dr Miguel Penna Franco and all those devoted fighters who have made possible this great victory of the Panamanian working class.

It was a long and somber path of persecutions and injustices, but the blinding light of a new era of liberty and justice has arrived.

PDC MEMBER SEEKS ASYLUM IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY

PA161610 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1659 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Panama City, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--Rafael Toro Ortega, a member of the Christian Democratic party, [PDC], has sought asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca confirmed today.

According to the minister, both the National Guard and the Government Ministry have advised him that there is no order to detain Toro Ortega, so there is no reason for him to seek asylum.

Toro Ortega sought refuge in the embassy on Wednesday, claiming that agents of the National Department of Investigation were persecuting him.

"Toro Ortega can leave freely whenever he wishes. Since there is no order to detain him, he does not need a safe-conduct to leave the embassy. In any event, the matter is being studied," Foreign Minister Illueca added.

BELIZE

ROGERS: DELEGATION TO DEFEND RIGHTS IN NEW YORK

FL190130 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 19 May 81

[Excerpt] The deputy premier and minister of home affairs, the honorable C.L.B. Rogers, has said that the people of Belize can rest assured that the Belize delegation to the heads of agreement talks in New York will firmly defend the rights and interests of Belize at the negotiating table. The talks start on Wednesday.

Deputy Premier Rogers was speaking shortly before the Belize delegation to the talks left for New York yesterday. The delegation includes the minister of state in the premier's office, the honorable V.H. Courtenay; the minister of health, housing and cooperatives. Mr Assad Shoman; and the permanent secretary in the Independence Secretariat, Mr Robert Leslie.

In his statement, Mr Rogers said Belize's goal is to get the Government of Guatemala to drop its unfounded claim over Belize without sacrificing our sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Belize Government has promised, said the deputy premier, that any proposals that emerge from the negotiations on matters listed in the heads of agreement will be put to the people of Belize in a referendum before any treaty or final agreement is concluded.

The opposition United Democratic Party [UDP] is not attending the talks, having put forward what Deputy Premier Rogers described as demands which have nothing at all to do with the talks. These included a demand that government immediately change the laws to allow UDP persons to be employed by government and installed in each of the electoral offices. At this point, said Mr Rogers, there was no choice but to conclude that the opposition leaders really did not wish to attend the talks but were insisting on irresponsible and impossible conditions in order to attempt to blame government for their nonparticipation.

COSTA RICA

IMF APPROVES $300 MILLION ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT PLAN

PA162359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0018 16 May 81

[Text] San Jose, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The executive director of the IMF has notified Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo of the successful culmination of the negotiations between the two parties that had been held for the past few months.

IMF executive Ariel Buira congratulated President Carazo over the way the negotiations for a structural adjustment program for Costa Rica's economy had come to an end.

With the IMF's approval, over $300 million is to be put at this country's disposal and the doors have been open to important international financing organizations which are willing to collaborate with the government to overcome the existing problems.

Buira pointed out that this acceptance reiterates the IMF technical personnel and management's confidence and support for this program.

For his part, President Carazo remarked that one of the first benefits derived from this negotiation will be a drop in the exchange rate and the possibility of renegotiating the nation's foreign debt for the purpose of alleviating the pressure on the availability of foreign exchange.

STATION CALLS FOR APPROVAL OF ARMS TRAFFIC REPORT

PA182155 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 May 81

[Station editorial]

[Text] The beginning of what is going to be a lengthy debate on the report of the committee to investigate the transshipment of weapons has been announced. The committee's report, which has been very well received and highly praised, harshly censures the executive branch for the manner in which it has proceeded in this difficult area. In responding to the charges, the president of the republic not only dismissed their importance, but also said he will assume responsibility for his actions in the issue of the Somozist invasion. [as heard]

The president, who will carry his secrets to his grave, has distorted the report and the bases of the charges, because no one has mentioned anything about the Nicaragua issue.

The president has sought to confuse the public with regard to the legislative (?charges). The report does not mention Costa Rica's participation in the struggle against Somoza. This matter is completely unrelated to the analysis that was requested. All Costa Ricans are well aware of the emergency that was experienced and the measures that should have been taken. There (?was no) alternative and the president did the right thing and acted wisely. We all agree that the emergency imposed a number of measures that were necessary, albeit illegal.

The report discusses what was done after the revolution and the weapons that [words indistinct] of the revolution.

The president and the security minister do not want to talk about the immorality of the presence of weapons that were not returned, of weapons [word indistinct] of weapons whose whereabouts are still unknown, of the trafficking and marketing of weapons, which is truly immoral, truly grotesque.

We believe the Legislative Assembly should not discuss the report. It should not indulge in politicking. It should not give the president the pleasure of making this an electoral issue. It should approve the report unanimously and without discussion and allow the justice officials to determine the extent of the president's legal culpability.

EL SALVADOR

MEXICO TO SUPPLY HALF OF COUNTRY'S OIL NEEDS

FL181118 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1510 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (NOTIMEX)--El Salvador's Central Reserve Bank reported yesterday that it will receive 7,000 barrels of Mexican crude petroleum a day. This represents 50 percent of the country's domestic needs.

The Central Reserve Bank said that the Bank of Mexico had signed the agreement that implements the financial cooperation provided in the San Jose Agreement by means of the energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries. Alberto Benitez Bonilla, president of El Salvador's Central Reserve Bank, and Gustavof Romero Kolbeck, director general of the Bank of Mexico, signed the respective protocol.

It was reported that four countries have now signed a contract of this type with the Bank of Mexico.

CHILE'S PINOCHET REPORTEDLY OFFERS ASSISTANCE

PA181955 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 18 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 11 September 1973, the Chilean people experienced the nightmare of fascism. The tentacles of imperialism, through the bourgeoisie, the CIA and the transnationals, were able to defeat the democratic government of Salvador Allende. This was a government that emerged from free elections, but imperialism only benefits from elections that made constitutional presidents out of Somoza, Stroessner and any other proimperialist tyrant it wanted to keep in power through an electoral farce.

Now, the U.S. advisers and the Green Berets have come to El Salvador to organize free elections in a country where those who have not stained their hands with the people's blood, the honest and the patriotic, are registered in the black book that the dictatorship, the inquisitor Napoleon Duarte and the top military command have published.

They talk about elections, and the beasts of repression raid the offices of the national revolutionary movement, a social democratic party of El Salvador. They talk about elections, but they continue to massacre the people, indiscriminately killing workers and peasants in order to crush the country's rebellion.

Today, international reports reveal the offer that the tyrant Pinochet made to have closer ties with the Salvadoran dictatorship and to give it technical aid. This technical assistance will surely not be for methods of torture and repression because the militarized Duartismo has surpassed his colleague in the south in cruelty and sadism.

At the presentation of credentials of Francisco Bertrand, the new ambassador of the Salvadoran dictatorship to Chile, Pinochet said that El Salvador should defend its sovereignty and independence from what he called Soviet expansionism. Duarte is getting ready to hold free elections and he can already count on a great adviser for it: Augusto Pinochet. The dance of the vampires starts to the beat of the electoral farces. The killers of people are getting together in their agony.

Meanwhile, here and there, thousands of men are getting organized. Thousands of men and women are advancing, breaking the walls of oppression because we are advancing here and there to overcome.

ACAN: INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT STRENGTHENS JUNTA

PA190343 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2114 GMT 18 May 81

[By Ricardo Medina]

[Text] San Salvador, 18 May (ACAN-EFE)--The announcement that Mexico will send El Salvador 7,000 barrels of petroleum a day, General Pinochet's offer of technical assistance in various fields and the present "excellent" relations with the White House have reinforced the position of the Salvadoran Government junta.

"Apparently things are clearing up at last," a junta spokesman told ACAN-EFE, referring to the stands recently taken by Mexico, Chile and the United States.

Regarding petroleum, according to the San Jose agreement of August 1980, the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments have committed themselves to supplying Salvadoran needs equally.

However, Mexico did not ratify the agreement for 1981 until Friday. Venezuela did so in January.

Mexico's delay was attributed to the differences in the attitudes of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins--a Christian Democrat like Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte--and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, in whose country the opposition Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front has its headquarters.

The agreement, signed Friday in Mexico between the Lopez Portillo and Duarte governments, guarantees, at least that until 1982, that the Salvadoran economy will have no problems with petroleum supplies.

Meanwhile, Gen Augusto Pinochet, president of Chile, on Thursday offered the Salvadoran regime technical assistance in various fields. However, it did not specify what fields would be included.

As to the question of whether the U.S. and Chilean aid could mortgage El Salvador to those countries, the vice president of the Uruguayan Christian Democratic Party, Daniel Sosa Diaz, who is also vice president of the Christian Democratic Organization of the Americas (ODCA), replied: "El Salvador needs economic and military aid and should receive it regardless of where it comes from."

One must also remember that relations between the United States and El Salvador "are excellent, better than ever," the defense minister, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, said in a news conference a week ago.

Colonel Garcia, who admitted that the government had ordered 25 more "Huey" helicopters from the United States, announced the arrest of six members of the National Guard (a sergeant, two corporals and three privates), as suspects in the murder of four U.S. nuns last December.

"This evidence of our good intentions (the arrest of the soldiers by the Salvadoran Armed Forces themselves), is not all. "We are now proceeding with the trial, behind closed doors, of Ricardo Sol Meza, charged with complicity in the triple murder of the chairman of the Institute for Agrarian Reform, Rodolfo Viera, and of two U.S. labor advisers, Michael Peter Hammer and Mark David Pearlman, on 4 January in a San Salvador hotel."

Colonel Garcia played these winning cards at the time when the U.S. State Department had erred in thinking that the Salvadoran Armed Forces had something to do with the mysterious disappearance of Maryknoll priest Roy Bourgeois, who actually was paying a 10-day visit to a guerrilla camp.

These are high cards at a time when neither Secretary of State Haig nor President Reagan himself can make concessions as they did during the first days of this administration. Now the Senate and the House of Representatives have put conditions on economic and military aid.

Sectors of the business community and in Duarte's government believe the junta will have no problems in "certifying" that human rights are not being violated in El Salvador, that the armed forces are controlling the violence and that reforms will be democratic "but not socialist."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER VIEWS AGRARIAN REFORM GOALS

PA182301 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 May 81 p 18

[Text] (ELSAL)--The main goal of the revolutionary government for 1981 is the consolidation of the first stage of the Agrarian reform developed successfully last year so that the 278 peasant cooperatives created under this program may obtain satisfactory economic returns to benefit the thousands of peasant families involved.

Agriculture and Livestock Minister Joaquin Guevara Moran told ELSAL that "these earnings will allow peasants to build up savings and participate in health, education and rural housing programs. The government is confident that in the year 2000 peasants will be the future managers and directors of these agricultural concerns begun now under the agrarian reform process."

The consolidation of the agrarian reform will also lead to the peace and harmony we all hope for in order to end violence in El Salvador, Guevara Moran said.

"To achieve this, the government has been implementing other activities, such as paying the former owners a fair price for all the seized land and machinery. The former owners will be paid for their properties," the justice minister said.

PEASANT GROUPS PROTEST ABUSES BY FORMER LANDOWNERS

PA162216 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 May 81 p 24

[Paid advertisement]

[Text] To the members of the government revolutionary junta, the Supreme Court of Justice, the attorney general of the republic, the ministers of justice and defense:

The Salvadoran Communal Union (UCS), the main representative of peasants' interests in this country, together with the Union of Enterprises and Workers of the Salvadoran Agrarian Transformation Institute (SETISTA), and the Federation of Labor Unions of the Transportation and Allied Industries (FESINCONSTRANS), reveal that in most of the country's departments, the former owners of intervened lands, in cooperation with civil authorities and members of security corps, departmental and cantonal departments, who cannot understand the process of change and who refuse to participate in it, have begun to threaten, evict and even kill peasants who are registering their plots of land at the government offices of the National Agrarian Transformation Finance Office.

The UCS, SETISTA and FESINCONSTRANS hereby demand a halt to threats, repression and evictions as well as the strict observance of decree 207 of the government revolutionary junta. We are hereby informing those persons or government officials in whose hands lies the solution of these alarming problems.

The UCS and all Salvadoran peasants await a positive reply so that we can attain the social justice we all need.

Signed: UCS, SETISTA, FESINCONSTRANS.
Land, freedom, work and the redemption of the Salvadoran peasant.

MANAGUA PAPER PUBLISHES FMLN WAR BULLETIN NO 111

PA180349 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 12 May 81 p 9

[FMLN war bulletin No 111, dated 9 May 1981, "from Costa Rica, special to EL NUEVO DIARIO"]

[Text] The Information Office of the general headquarters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] informs the people of El Salvador and all the other peoples of the world:

1. Report from the Suchitoto-Guazapa area (Modesto Ramirez central front):
Friday, 8 May:

The puppet army, unable to break our defense lines, has set up camp in El Seretal, where it is looting and robbing the peasants' few belongings (cattle, cereal, poultry, etc.)

El Chaparral Canton has been mercilessly subjected to heavy artillery fire from the genocidal army.

The enemy operation began on Tuesday, 5 May. Troops entered from the east, while a second column of invaders was trying to enter from the west.

The enemy's objective was to complete a pincers operation, but the movement was totally smashed by our forces at Aguacayo Canton the following day, Wednesday, 7 [as published] May. In this clash the enemy troops, ill-trained and with a low morale, fled in all directions.

Since then, the genocidal officers have not tried to make any new incursions; they have simply been machinegunning and bombing populated areas. The FMLN fighters have not withdrawn one single centimeter and their fighting morale is very high.

2. Report from the Feliciano Ama western front:

The enemy has admitted that our forces ambushed a National Guard patrol in the vicinity of Metapan, in the northern part of Santa Ana Department. The genocidal army has admitted that one of their men, Guardsman Jose Antonio Cruz, was killed, and three other guardsmen were wounded. This attack is proof of our presence in the fighting front at Metapan.

3. Other actions by the Modesto Ramirez central front:

An FMLN commando unit of sappers placed an explosive device in the La Centroamericana Building, in the offices of the transnational company "Pan American Airworld Lines," [as published] causing considerable damage. This building is in an area which is literally overrun with enemy forces, because many oligarchic-imperialist businesses and residences are located there. This action was carried out at 0735. No casualties were reported.

4. Report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front:

The following is a brief report on the situation in Villa el Rosario, which was sent by our Companero Commander Jorge Melendez:

From 16 April through today important clashes have taken place in the zone of Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department. We have recovered a large amount of war materiel, gained experience in the construction of popular power, and today we are continuing to fight the enemy with a lot more force.

The major clashes took place on the shores of the Torola River from the Meanguera Bridge to the mouth of the Orantes River: The line of defense was more than 12.5 km long. In the first clash our forces faced 480 men supported by a battery of 105-mm howitzers and 61-mm mortars. We turned the enemy back on many occasions. Our forces were quicker and more forceful, and inflicted heavy blows on the enemy's rear guard. We even managed to attack the artillery positions but, due to a malfunction of one of our rocket launchers, we were not able to totally destroy their emplacement of howitzers.

Likewise, in the town of Osicala we attacked two convoys and, following our military offensive, managed to force the enemy troops to retreat to south of the Torola River. On 25, 26 and 27 April the troops fled in a disorderly manner, allowing our fighters to recover a large amount of war materiel, including two 70-mm mortars.

While we were reorganizing our forces and building popular power, the enemy managed to assemble an enormous amount of troops. By the 29th the enemy had assembled three battalions along with another battery of 105-mm howitzers and two armored personnel carriers. Our forces maintained their positions and inflicted new blows on the enemy.

After a military evaluation and foreseeing that the criminal bombings might cause unnecessary victims among the defenseless civilian population, we implemented a tactic of gradual retreat until the evening of 1 May, when we ordered a total retreat from Villa el Rosario, evacuating thousands of residents and leaving the enemy to bomb false positions.

The Current Situation

During all of these days imperialism's puppet army has continued to bomb woodlands and desolate roads. For our part, we are practicing a "flexible defense" and are getting ready for new clashes with the 1,800 soldiers that the enemy still has on site.

With their mobility affected by the rains and mud and the low fighting morale of the troops, the enemy has started new bombings of the La Guacamaya, El Tablon, El Progreso and other cantons.

The toll of these clashes is:

Enemy casualties: 77, among them 3 sergeants, 1 lieutenant, 1 captain and 7 members of a paramilitary group taken captive.

FMLN casualties: 15 (3 dead and 12 wounded).

In the areas under our control, hundreds of residents of Villa el Rosario have taken refuge and are fighting, among them all of the members of the democratic-revolutionary municipal junta. Our people's morale continues to be very high, and they are willing to help do away with all the scum of humanity who today are exercising a power that is not theirs.

United to struggle until the final victory. Revolution or death! We will win!
El Salvador, Saturday, 9 May 1981. Local time: 1600.
Command post
Information Office, FMLN general headquarters.

HONDURAS

TIEMPO VIEWS NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DECREE NO 14

PA180257 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Decree 14, Does It Save the Situation?"]

[Text] The negative effects of Decree No 14 are only now becoming evident. Conceived as an anti-inflationary measure, the additional 10-percent tax on imports will raise prices in a way not yet suspected by its creators and by those who legalized it without even analyzing it in the most elementary way.

A rise in the price of oil derivatives is already being mentioned. Pressures in this direction are already being felt even though the producing countries have not yet agreed to increase their prices.

The levying of a 10-percent tax is excessive due to the current living standard of most people, particularly that of the poorer sectors. The Finance Secretariat conceived it in this manner, taking into consideration only its own difficulties rather than the national situation, because the government is not the nation.

Because the problem was viewed in this manner, only from the standpoint of the government and under the pressure of the IMF and the specter of the devaluation of the Lempira, other considerations characteristic of statesmen were not made, either at the Finance Ministry or in the Constituent Assembly, which presumably represents the Honduran people legitimately.

One knows where the government wants to go, but one does not know where the nation is headed under the direction of the provisional government and the Constituent Assembly.

At this moment of transition, what one might term a national direction does not exist.

The government, by which we mean the executive branch, has not thoroughly studied the productive forces' current crisis. Nor have the political parties, since the latter have not presented any alternatives at the Constituent Assembly.

Everything is provisional in this political year. The three branches of the state move and act within the framework of that provisionality. There is only one branch that is not provisional--the military--and that condition has been indicated by the appointment of the chief of the armed forces for a 5-year period while the president of the republic, who is the army's general commander, at least from the legal viewpoint, is appointed for 4 years.

Now the eloquent deputies know who really has all the power they boasted they had the first weeks after the installation of the Constituent Assembly.

Well, for the remainder of this year, Honduras will have to experience very harsh conditions, requiring many sacrifices that will not be shared because the government has shoved the entire burden on the people in order to reserve for itself the sacrifice of allocating the revenues obtained from the implementation of Decree No 14.

Inflation will continue spiraling faster than before in spite of the implementation of the anti-inflationary plan.

Perhaps the most affected social sectors, resorting to the right to protest, will exercise greater pressure in connection with their demands for arable land, better wages, medical and hospital services and a reduction in the cost of education. The tighter the fiscal crisis, the harsher the public power will become.

The anti-inflationary plant, with its increased tax revenues, will not save its creators as long as inflation is not curbed by at least 10 points.

One cannot see how this plan will curb the flight of capital, with the war atmosphere that is gaining strength. One cannot see how the previously mentioned plan against inflation will promote investment without opposing the warmongering that is reaching us from abroad or a serious effort to avert a conflict that from the moment it was announced, has prevented the existence of conditions for working free from fear.

The military aid offered by the Pentagon does not resolve our production difficulties. On the contrary, not only does it worsen them, but it eliminates all possibility of overcoming the production shortage.

Without true statesmen in the government and in the political parties, it will not be possible for an anti-inflationary plan that does not get to the root of the national paralysis to produce the results expected by its authors.

Gentlemen in the government and in the Constituent Assembly, wake up; look at the sad reality the way it is and act like responsible statesmen.

GROUPS JOIN IN DENOUNCING CLANDESTINE STATION

PA132135 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 8 May 81 p 8

[Text] A clandestine radio station which identifies itself as "15 September Legion" [as published] has been operating at the "Las Brumas" Restaurant located in El Tizatillo, on the road to Choluteca, 15 km from Tegucigalpa.

According to an accusation raised yesterday in Tegucigalpa by the Honduran Council for Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua [COHPAN] in a public document signed by 29 union, peasant, teacher, student and professional organizations, the station was brought late last year from Miami by Carlos Rodriguez, a former colonel in the Somozist National Guard, and has been operating since then "under the permissive eye" of the Honduran Telecommunications Enterprise (HONDUTEL).

The complaint is signed by the National Union of Peasants, the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras and the Union of Workers of the Autonomous University of Honduras. It notes that the "15 September Legion" station is the official mouthpiece of the Somozist counterrevolutionary bands which are operating in El Paraiso and Choluteca Departments.

It adds that those responsible for the station's operations are counterrevolutionary leaders Pedro and Angel Ortega (the latter being identified as Commander Juan Carlos of the Nicaraguan Liberation Army, which is one of the counterrevolutionary groups).

The accusers, which include the Union of Honduran Newsmen, the Professional Association of High School Teachers of Honduras and the Federation of High School Students, publicly ask HONDUTEL to intervene the station, charging that it is operating illegally and promoting war between Honduras and Nicaragua in addition to violating the neutrality the Honduran Government and Army claim to be observing in regard to the internal affairs of neighboring countries.

Other signers of the document are the movement of Christians for Justice, First Honduran Professional Association of Teachers, the University Students Federation, the National Union of People's Cooperatives, the Independent Trade Union Front, and the student boards of the "Francisco Morazan" Superior School for Teachers and the Vicente Caceres Central Institute.

PEASANTS INVADE LAND IN THREE DEPARTMENTS

PA151733 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Peasants have invaded 54 areas in Yoro, Santa Barbara and Cortes Departments.

At a news conference held by the 3d Infantry Battalion and the 2d Military Zone, Col Jose A. Rosa Bueso, the unit commander said the mayor of El Progreso, in Yoro, has been inciting the peasants to carry out these [word indistinct] invasions. The unit commander charged that Rigoberto Delgado [name indistinct] of El Progreso, wants to be deputy for the Liberal Party and wants to get the peasants' votes. Our duty as military officers is to prevent disorder, particularly in connection with the agrarian reform law, which is one of the programs Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's provisional government is promoting.

Carlos Urrutia and Rodolfo (Lisca) Rodriguez, representatives of the National Agrarian Institute, were present at the news conference.

NICARAGUA

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS

PA151646 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 15 May 81

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco and Radio Sandino announcer Vicente Vaca Lagos--live]

[Excerpts] [Vaca] I believe that this is basically the first time that you are going to participate in a program with such a wide audience here in the country since, during the almost 2 years of revolution, you have been fulfilling obligations assigned by our revolution abroad.

[Tinoco] Yes, it is indeed the first time that I will participate on "Direct Line" because it is only for the past month that I have been assigned permanently in Managua. Before that, I spent 1 and 1/2 years abroad, mostly in New York. However, the prestige of the "Direct Line" program is well known and in this regard, is not new to me.

[Vaca] Well, thank you very much, Victor, for the compliment to "Direct Line." Friends, we are going to begin another program and we already have the first questioner on the telephone. Go ahead.

[Question] Good evening. I am Ideana Morales de Ortega. I am the sister of Alvaro Morales Rodriguez, who has been missing in El Salvador for the past 42 days. My question is: Why hasn't the Nicaraguan Government made a public request that the Salvadoran Government provide information about my brother's whereabouts? In similar cases, like the case of the U.S. priest, the United States did not need to gather conclusive proof of his presence in El Salvador to make a claim with that government. Thank you very much.

[Answer] I would like to say the following to Companera Ideana Morales: Our government has really been very concerned and worried about the status of Companero Morales. From the very beginning, we made great efforts to contact the Salvadoran Foreign Ministry. We made a number of telephone calls in an attempt to talk directly with Foreign Minister Chavez. However, it was impossible to reach either him or the deputy foreign minister.

At the same time, we tried to pressure TACA airlines into taking responsibility for the disappearance of Companero Morales. However, the airline delayed its answer and it was only after more than 1 week that the company began to give rather senseless explanations such as that he had disappeared on the flight between San Salvador and New Orleans, and so forth.

Under these circumstances, our government considered it important to seek an intermediary. The matter of why we have not demanded a reply has a political explanation. If the Nicaraguan Government were to publicly denounce the Salvadoran Government, we would be closing the few doors that are open to us to try to achieve something. If we accuse the Salvadoran Government in Companero Morales' disappearance, we would be giving that government and the sectors involved in that disappearance a basis for considering themselves under attack and for deciding not to give any answer at all.

Therefore, the government has decided to contact the Venezuelan Government. We have asked that government to serve as an intermediary in the search for this missing companero. The Venezuelan Government agreed to this negotiation and we believe that the Venezuelan Government is the most appropriate in this case because it has somewhat stable relations with El Salvador, and in these circumstances it is the government that can do the best job.

However, it would seem that so far, the Venezuelan Government has not received a conclusive answer. We are expecting to receive an official message from the Venezuelan Government in a few days on whether it feels that its efforts have been useless. In that case, we would have to take other steps.

[Question] My name is Santos Rivera. I am calling from Santa Rica, in the municipality of Villa de Carlos Fonseca Amador. I ask Companero Tinoco what he thinks of the following:

I understood that a single topic was to be discussed at Guasaule because success on this point would determine the success of the other topics to be discussed regarding relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. The single point to which I refer is that the Honduran Government freely permits the training of former Somozist guardsmen in that country and moreover, supports them in their incursions along the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. The document resulting from that meeting only mentions a ban on asylum for hijackers of airplanes or boats in either of the two countries. In addition, here is a comment: Some of our airplanes and boats which have been hijacked are in Honduras. I ask Companero Tinoco: What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] Thank Companero Santos Rivera of Santa Rita for his question. With regard to this matter of the Guasaule meeting, I would like to say the following: The most important aspect of this top-level meeting between Honduras and Nicaragua is precisely the fact that the first step has been taken to avoid a worsening of the clashes and the friction between our two countries on the border.

Over and above the content of the document, as to whether it says that hijackers of airplanes and boats will not be accepted, over and above the rhetoric of the document, the essential thing is that the document reflects the realization of an effort for discussion of our conflicts and problems.

The document deals with the two basic issues which are: that a meeting of foreign ministers be held to begin to discuss all those problems of the Somozist guardsmen operating in the border area and entering our territory to kill our peasants, our teachers and our border guards, and all related problems; and that another meeting be held at the level of defense ministers and chiefs of staff who will go into even greater detail regarding the specifically military aspects of the problem and the conflict.

Therefore, independently of whether the document mentions the Somozist gangs or not, it is a fact that the solution of the conflict and the clashes between Honduras and Nicaragua will come only on the basis of putting an end to the aggressions of those Somozist guardsmen who are operating on the border, and this will therefore be the principal issue discussed in both the meeting of the foreign ministers and the meeting of defense ministers and chiefs of staff.

In this regard, the first step has been for us to discuss our differences and the clashes that have taken place and for us to begin to pinpoint the causes of those clashes and the foreign interests, the interests from outside our area, the interests that are alien to the interests of the Honduran and Nicaraguan people that are also operating to provoke and intensify this friction in order to create problems and conflict for the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Question] This is Luis Moreno Ponce of Ocotal, Nueva Segovia. I would like to ask Companero Tinoco to answer the following question: With regard to Companero Tomas Borge's visit to Libya, I would like him to explain further the nature of the third theory proposed by Libya for Nicaragua and [words indistinct] Commander Qadhdhafi, please, for Nicaragua. Is that clear?

[Answer] My thanks to Companero Ponce of Ocotal. Colonel Qadhdhafi's theory, which we are not going to explain in detail here, basically combines a number of international principles a number of democratic principles, particularly principles of social democracy. It reshapes and readapts the conditions and expectations of the Libyan leadership's concept of the current world situation and tries to apply them in Libyan land.

As we all know, they talk about a democracy that will be truly of the people in which the people govern through a number of mechanisms that are not precisely the institutions that are known in Western democracies or in the people's democracies of this world. In this regard, this theory is in a process of experimentation. The Libyan leaders are carrying out an experiment. It has its modifications in practice, and in foreign policy, it has a number of interesting applications. For example, they say that their diplomats abroad are not the representatives of the government, but of the people. That is an interesting concept. They also say that they have no embassies in other countries, but rather bureaus or people's representations. This is an interesting concept which we think is applied by other countries without using the same terminology.

However, the important thing about this is that it deepens the solidarity among the countries of the so-called Third World. The need for us to show solidarity among those countries in the struggle against oppressive powers. [sentence as heard] The important thing for us, in the implementation of this theory is that it has been manifested, in our case, in the supportive, specific aid that the Libyan Government has given us recently.

Therefore, apart from the theoretical considerations of the Green Theory, is it is called, [expounded in Qadhdhafi's "Green Book"] we believe that in practice it shows profound solidarity with the peoples who are struggling to liberate themselves or to defend their revolution, as in our case.

[Question] Could you tell me if dialogue between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Government could lead to an agreement for peace in the region? I ask this, because there are 5,000 guardsmen on the Honduran border. They are not controlled by the Honduran Government. In addition, the escape of Stedman Fagoth and the operation of Radio 15 September, the real factors. Therefore, relations between Honduras and Nicaragua are at a dangerous point. Thank you very much.

[Answer] Regarding the companero's question, we can say that there are really some difficulties in our relations with Honduras. They are becoming antagonistic because of the specific problem of the 5,000 former guardsmen who are operating on the border and who are, according to official statements, beyond the control of the Honduran Government, the operation of the counterrevolutionary radio station and a number of other activities. Moreover, it has been noted recently--and this is what has caused us more serious concern--that there are certain sectors of the Honduran Army, particularly in the border areas, that at certain times even protect the Somozist killers as they escape from our border guards.

This has caused a deepening of the conflict and of our concern. That is why we insist on dialogue, because the situation was assuming really alarming proportions toward a deepening and an ever-increasing friction.

We do not deny that the situation is difficult and that it will not be easy to completely restore harmony between our two countries. There are a number of problems, but as the saying goes: Nothing ventured; nothing gained. It is our conviction that peace is necessary for our people and for the Honduran people. We are convinced that there are also many sectors within the Honduran Government that are convinced that peace is necessary. We know that there are conflicts. We know that not only are there conflicts within Honduras but also that there are external forces hoping for a deterioration of the conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras because what they want is to create pain for our people, to cause more suffering to our people. That is really the goal of the forces that are the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution that are located outside the Central American. They are trying to make our people feel that the Sandinist revolution has only brought problems, that it has brought them war, that it has brought them conflict with Honduras and that, in the final analysis, the Sandinist revolution has been very painful.

This would be the objective that the reactionary international forces from outside the area are pursuing. Faced with this attitude, we cannot remain with arms folded. We cannot simply allow friction to worsen because, as we said, to do so is not too our people's advantage, because it would cause more pain and suffering. We would have to take economic resources that today are earmarked for social development projects and allocate them to military sectors for our defense. Moreover, it is not to the advantage of the Honduran people either.

Therefore, although the effort that we are making is difficult, it is the historic and revolutionary duty of our Sandinist revolution to make it.

[Vaca] Well, Companero Deputy Minister, I have a question because I think that it is very important for you to tell us how our relations with the United States have been proceeding recently and for you to comment briefly on the repercussions of the triumph of Francois Mitterrand, a friend of our Sandinist people's revolution in France. These are two international events of great impact, and I think it would be of interest for you to comment briefly on them in this program.

[Answer] Of course, Vicente. Regarding our relations with the United States, we reaffirmed from the beginning that our government seeks to maintain the most normal relations possible with the United States. I say the most normal because we are aware of the difficulties involved, in view of the history of aggressions to which we have been subjected. We have made an effort in this respect. The objective of normalizing our relations and of keeping them normal continues to be an objective of our revolutionary government.

However, I must say that there are problems. The aggressions against our country take place systematically. We all know how a U.S. envoy traveled around Europe in an attempt to discredit our revolution, trying to isolate us, trying to have doors closed to us in Europe. We know that another emissary was sent to Latin America with the same mission.

Unfortunately for them and happily for the struggling peoples, happily for the Nicaraguan people, they did not achieve their objectives and received emphatic noes in many places and coldness in others.

The economic aggressions are also well known--the matter of wheat, the suspension of the $15 million, the continuous obstacles being placed in the way of the $55 million, and so forth.

Recently, we have been subjected to more economic aggressions. We have been facing more problems. The situation is really becoming more difficult. For some time we have been asking to have a high-level meeting with U.S. authorities, and we have received no answer from them. They do not want to talk with us. There is an attitude of obstinacy, what we could call a closed attitude.

However, our position is to try to improve those relations. This, however, cannot be achieved only through willingness, but instead requires action. The actions of the present U.S. Government are channeled in the opposite direction. They are directed toward making our relations more tense and more difficult. We believe that in the days to come we will face more problems and possibly more economic pressure. We are predicting more economic pressure. That is precisely why we are going outside Central America to seek solidarity from the rest of the world. We must say that we have received that solidarity, we have achieved it, and it is being strengthened in many places.

Regarding Francois Mitterrand's victory, we are sure that it has been a source of great joy for our people and for our government, because it represents the triumph of very advanced ideas in Europe that we are sure will will be in line with our revolution.

Even before he was a candidate, as various leaders of our revolution have noted, Francois Mitterrand extended militant solidarity to our revolution. He has been a member of the committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution, and we are sure that this position will be emphasized and manifested in more specific actions. Therefore, we have a very encouraging picture in this regard, which shows that the efforts, the contacts, made by our government abroad are bearing fruit. The results are beginning to materialize increasingly.

[Vaca] Well, are you satisfied with the program, Companero?

[Answer] Of course, this was a very interesting program. It is very important for our people to be informed of a number of details that are not always readily available.

LIBYA ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN MANAGUA

PA190311 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 May 81

[Text] The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah opened a permanent bureau in Nicaragua on 16 May. The ceremony to mark the occasion was attended by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, and Brigade Commander Eden Pastora, deputy minister of defense and national chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, as well as other ministers and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in this country.

Libya is one of the countries that established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua after the triumph of the revolution. It recently confirmed with deeds its support of the Government of National Reconstruction by granting a loan of $100 million, at time when we were subject to economic aggression from imperialism.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS INFORMATION ON CITIZENS

PA162003 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2052 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Managua, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent another note to the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala, asking for the whereabouts of Alvaro Morales and Rita Thelma Valdivia Isaba, both Nicaraguan citizens.

Morales, an employee at the Agriculture Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry, disappeared over a month ago when the TACA plane in which Morales was travelling made a technical stop at Ilopango Airport in San Salvador. Morales was on his way to New Orleans on vacation. Morales' suitcases arrived but he did not.

Regarding Rita Thelma Valdivia Isaba, the Nicaraguan authorities said that she was arrested several weeks ago by the Guatemalan police, maybe because they thought she was a relative of Jose Valdivia, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has sent several notes to the Governments of Guatemala and El Salvador, but so far none of them have been answered. The Venezuelan Government promised to see what it could do in the case of Alvaro Morales, but so far no positive results have come from its mediation with the Salvadoran Government.

ORTEGA INFORMS PAZ OF CLANDESTINE RADIO STATION

PA141532 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the government junta, stated last night that the Honduran president and his aides have been informed about the operation in Honduras of the clandestine radio station of [Nicaraguan] counterrevolutionaries.

At the news conference held by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander Daniel Ortega answered some questions by newsmen. Regarding the radio station, Commander Ortega said that Honduran President Policarpo Paz and his aides agreed when they were informed that the radio station is directing its messages especially to the Atlantic coast, in the north, to create problems.

We demanded that such an activity not be permitted. They asked for Nicaraguan information on the radio station of the thugs.

15 SEPTEMBER LEAGUE EXPLAINS ORIENTATION, AIMS

Not Political Party

PA171659 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] At no time have the 15 September League and (?ADREN) [Nicaraguan Revolutionary Democratic Alliance] pretended to be a political party because a political party is an organization that [words indistinct] and competes with similar organizations to achieve the political power of the nation. We are not trying to seize power. Our movement is based on a purely nationalistic and democratic ideal. We are not an instrument of imperialist pretensions from wherever they may come.

We are a movement because we have mobilized the democratic forces of the nation. Our sole objective is to have our people achieve their aspirations within a framework of respect, morality and legality. The 15 September League, (?ADREN) and the Nicaraguan people form a single body under our blue and white flag, sharing aspirations. Therefore, we are not separated from our people; we are [word indistinct] parts in the structure of nationality.

We can say that we are the basic center of our people, that we fight to save the eternal values of our race, religion, customs and traditions. The nation is each of us Nicaraguans who deeply love our fatherland and our brothers who were born in the fatherland.

The 15 September League and (?ADREN) are clear proof that the Nicaraguan people have not given up in the face of tyrannies. We know that the path is hard, that this is only the beginning of the path of our Calvary. But what sacrifice [words indistinct] a betrayed people who struggle to achieve their freedom and happiness. How many hammers and sickles will Marxist imperialism need to defeat a people who are determined to be free? Obviously, we don't have behind us that huge machinery of aid and solidarity that the Marxists have but our strength [words indistinct] hope that the free nations of the world will wake up and offer us aid but in our firm faith in God and the deep love for our fatherland. [Words indistinct] to have Nicaragua finally led to a Marxist holocaust because for each [words indistinct] there will be a member of the 15 September League covered by the [words indistinct] of God and the fatherland.

True Followers of Sandino

PA171702 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Many of us Nicaraguans who love freedom are the true children of Sandino. We are in the homestretch and only united will we be able to liberate Nicaragua from the claws of communism. Our struggle is that of all Nicaraguans. We will give our lives if necessary to throw out the communist internationalists who are sullying our fatherland. Our struggle does not distinguish between colors. All Nicaraguans who dreamed of our Sandinist revolution are going to fiercely fight until the end, until we see our blue and white flag waving in each house, in each corner of our beloved Nicaragua.

Nicaragua will be free, we are fighting to have a true Sandinist revolution, the revolution that Sandino dreamed about. There will be no more Nicaraguans outside their fatherland. There will be no more Sandinist Defense Committees. There will be political pluralism, press freedom and union freedom. We will be free like Sandino dreamed. We will be the friends of all the democratic peoples of the world. We will be the ones who will build Sandino's Nicaragua.

Sandino was never a communist. Sandino is the greatest Latin American hero. Our revolution will be admired by the entire world. It will be based on the thought and feelings of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua will again be a republic as our martyr, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, used to say. Chamorro was betrayed by the Piricuacos [derogatory term for the Sandinist military] who also killed him in order to raise up the masses as occurred. Everyone knows that they ordered him killed so that he would be used as a banner. However, Pedro Joaquin lives in all our hearts; his blood gives us the strength necessary to continue onward.

We Nicaraguans can never change our way of thinking and living. We were born to be free, never to be enslaved by communism. We believe in God and he is our leader and king.

Call To Organize

PA171701 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] but no one should expect an invasion. No one should think that tanks, airplanes and guns will come to help us. Our liberation is near because the insurrectional pockets are spreading daily throughout the nation. The 15 September League is an armed force that is already struggling. This struggle is eminently nationalistic. We are the army of independence; we are the people's army.

Liberation is near because every aware Nicaraguan feels the need to be free [words indistinct] to recover the people's revolution expropriated by the Marxist counterrevolutionaries. [Word indistinct] because no one will come to liberate us. Let us follow the example of our Miskito, Sumo and Rama brothers who have already begun the struggle for national liberation. Let us organize. Let us defend our democratic, nationalistic and Christian ideals with courage. Let us demand our rights. Let us expel the Cubans and other foreign terrorist criminals.

Let us not lose our Christian faith. Let us unite by blocks, neighborhoods and cities so that together we will defeat Marxism.

The 15 September League is all of us who want to be free, without Somozism, without communism, with God and patriotism. Our only leaders are God and Nicaragua. Protected by God and nationalism, we will be able to liberate ourselves. That is the challenge that we launch to the Marxist Piricuacos.

OPPOSITION LEADER SUGGESTS CRUZ MODERATE TALKS

PA151411 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 May 81

[Report by Roberto Gonzalez]

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers, everything seems to indicate that the rightwing parties won't make up their minds. After deciding during the fifth round of talks that a committee of seven members per group would be formed--that is, the political groups supporting the revolutionary process with the opposition appointing their delegates--and after specific talks between two delegates of each sector have begun, they are now asking for Arturo Cruz, Nicaragua's ambassador to Washington, to moderate the national forum.

It had been decided that the Higher Education Council would set the stage and moderate the forum. However, let's hear Guillermo Potoy, Socialist Democratic Party leader, discuss the issue:

[Begin Potoy recording] This is more or less going to set the stage for the dialogue because we are already holding it but, as I said before, I am very concerned about the current situation.

[Question] Do you have any specific proposals regarding the topics to be discussed during the national forum?
[Answer] Yes, if you will, the key issues hurting the national economy; of course, the organization and work of the political parties; in sum, all the problems of the country which have national and international repercussions.

[Question] Do you agree that the Higher Education Council should moderate the forum?
[Answer] No, we are still discussing that. I do not believe we should but we are still discussing it.

[Question] What do you think?
[Answer] Well, we want the moderator to be impartial. That's the truth.

[Question] Who, for instance?
[Answer] To give you an example, Arturo Cruz could return from the United States to moderate the dialogue. I think he is a person who would be welcomed by the government and nongovernment sectors.

[Question] Didn't the document that you released during the fifth round of talks say that the Higher Education Council would moderate the dialogue?
[Answer] Look, all that is agreed during a talk is further discussed in each party, and that is still doubtful. It has not been accepted yet. We are still discussing it.

[Question] When will you meet again?
[Answer] A meeting on that is being held right now.

[Question] I mean with the groups supporting the revolution.
[Answer] Well, we are still doing the preliminary work. There are two delegates for each of the two blocs, to put it that way, and there will be a meeting at 1300 to set the stage for the dialogue. [end recording]

As you heard, listeners, the rightwing people are beyond understanding. They make a mess and now they want the Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington to come and moderate the national forum.

FIDEL CASTRO HEADS ANAP ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

FL180039 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television in Spanish at 2349 GMT on 17 May carries a videotape of a ceremony held earlier this afternoon at Valle de Caujeri, Guantanamo Province, presided over by Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro, who was the main speaker. The Ceremony also marks the 22d anniversary of the agrarian reform law and the 35th anniversary of the slaying of peasant leader Niceto Perez.

Black-and-white television coverage opens with the playing of national anthem as cameras focus on Fidel Castro and other officials on the dais. Staff announcer Manolo Ortega is acting as master of ceremonies. He introduces Fidel Castro as chairing the ceremony along with other party officials and ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz, a Bulgarian delegation led by the health minister; and relatives of peasant martyrs. Ortega says it is raining, as a cavalry of outstanding militiamen and peasants enter the area "representing production and defense." A cavalryman presents a check of over 1 million pesos as a contribution to the territorial militias.

Certificates are then presented to ANAP members with 20 years of service. The ANAP president presents one to Castro for "his help" to the peasant organization and as founder of the movement.

Certificates also are presented to outstanding sugar harvest workers as well as to Sancti Spiritus for being the outstanding province in ANAP emulation work. One of those receiving a certificate then reads a poem he wrote in honor of the ANAP.

Ortega then introduces Ramirez Cruz, who begains speaking at 0006 GMT. He pays homage to the late Niceto Perez, explaining what he meant for the Cuban peasant movement. He also talks about the agrarian reform carried out by the revolution. He also discusses the work done at Valle de Caujeri for the promotion of the cooperatives movement, and the work of the organization in economic and social development, among other areas.

Ramirez Cruz congraulates all the peasants and expresses gratitude to all the organizations and people that have helped the peasants. He further urges exploitation of the valley in response to everything the state has been doing for the peasants in the valley in the form of credits, free education "and the faith Fidel has placed in the peasants of Valle de Caujeri." Ramirez Cruz ends his speech at 0035 GMT.

Ortega then introduces Castro, who begins speaking at 0036 GMT.

Fidel Castro Speech

FL180150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0036 GMT 18 May 81

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at main commemoration of 20th anniversary of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), 22d agrarian reform anniversary and 35th anniversary of the slaying of peasant leader Niceto Perez; held in Valle de Caujeri, Guantanamo Province on the afternoon of 17 May--recorded]

[Text] Comrades of the party, comrades of the ANAP, comrades of Valle de Caujeri, peasants: Today we were going to complain over the delay in the rains and over a certain prolonged drought that we had noted along the country, especially in the northern areas of central Cuba and in the west. Almost every day we would get up looking to the sky and--unlike during the sugar harvest--ask for rain. And today, arriving here, we find ourselves with this sudden rainfall which got us all wet. However, we are glad because we can assert that we have brought water to Valle de Caujeri. [applause]

We visited this valley almost 4 years ago in the face of reports that there were difficulties, that the valley had been impoverished by a big drought, that family income was quite low and that some families were experiencing difficulties.

We told ourselves that this was not possible, that it was imperative that we give help to this region and find solutions to its problems.

At one time, the valley had been very fertile and it had been an important producer of grains of the former Oriente Province. We know the land is good but that we fundamentally needed water. At that time, we met with residents and a program was proposed to transform the area, to transform the valley. But initially we had to build, and even before building, we had to study plans for dams and irrigation. Equipme.. was sent as quickly as possible. Work was done on the plans and some projects were started. Actually, I would have liked to have found the program more advanced. But as Pepe [ANAP President Jose Ramirez Cruz] was saying, work has increased notably in recent times.

Above all, at that time we were thinking of the possibility that many of the valley's residents, while we resolved the water works problems, could join in the construction and improve their income. At that time, we also suggested that they seek to train and prepare residents of this valley for handling the equipment. We do not have the slightest doubt of the great agricultural possibilities of this valley if it has water, and not just an occasional rainfall like the one this afternoon, but with water that is assured.

Some temporary dams were built. The first big dam was started and it already is damming some water and, according to what I have been informed, is expected to be completed this year. We had planned and still plan to build a larger dam with a capacity of between 25 million and 30 million cubic meters, which would allow for having water for the entire valley. However, I have been informed that we are going through some difficulties because of geologic and mining studies that are being done, and that some indications of copper and other minerals have appeared in the area where the dam will be built.

In any case, we need the geologists and the mining explorers to accelerate that work in order to clarify this matter of whether we have copper or other minerals in important enough quantities to justify not using that area for the dam, or whether the quantities are not important and then the dam can be built. We are not going to become sad if a big mine appears there. Of course, we then would be miners here in Caujeri in addition to being farmers. But it is necessary that this question be clarified as quickly as possible.

Meanwhile, the hydraulics comrades are studying other possible solutions for the water in case that that exact area we had selected cannot be used. I do not know if the dams can be built further back. Perhaps many small dams would have to be built and solutions found, but we are not going to stop--in the face of difficulties--with the idea of turning Caujeri Valley into a sort of an agricultural garden, into a sort of an economic and social paradise.

Pepe was speaking of the reasons why this place had been selected to commemorate the triple anniversary. Indeed, it was not just the fact that an effort is being made to change the situation of the peasants here and to transform the valley. Caujeri also symbolized many other things that are of more political importance. In the first place, the valley and communications were appropriate for the ceremony. It was easier to gather here.

However, it was also a case of holding the ceremony in Guantanamo Province. It is one of the provinces with the richest traditions of peasant struggles. As Pepe was saying, struggles took place in many other places for the rights of peasants. He mentioned some of them, Ventas de Casanova, for example. Santa Lucia, Las Maboa and many other places were mentioned here. But here, as in other places, was where the land was defended with energy and courage.

And going even further back, this province also reminds us of great historic moments. There was a hard struggle here during the first independence war. Many of our great combatants emerged from this setting, including the Maceo brothers [applause], who fought for 10 years with the support of the peasant population. It can also be said that the second big war for independence began in this province. Marti landed not far from here, in Playitas. [applause] He described his impressions masterfully in his diary as he toured these territories.

Maceo, the two Maceo brothers, landed not far from here--in Baraco, near Guaba--with a group of patriots. [applause] They resisted the fierce persecution of the Spaniards and, with the help of the patriots of this region, they were able to succeed. Those were the most difficult days of the independence war. If Maceo had died in those first days, the invasion possibly could never had taken place.

If great were the efforts of the people of Guantanamo in our independence struggles, great also were their struggles in defense of the land during that sad period in which it was assumed that our homeland had become an independent country.

The story began with the occupation of the country by the Yankee troops and the first occupation governments. They disbanded the Mambi army. They established a new army trained and instructed by them to be at the service of their interests. They established laws and decrees to open our country's doors wide to the big U.S. companies. And one of the first things they occupied were the best lands of the nation. And, of course, they later took over the mines, the essential natural resources; they took over industries; they took over the sugar mills; they took over the banks, the stores--everything.

It is said that in those early days of the Yankee occupation, more than 40,000 peasant families were evicted from their lands in one way or another. The existence of those huge latifundia could not be explained otherwise in Oriente Province as well as in Camaguey Province, where not a single peasant family cultivating its own land could be found for miles around.

That eviction and the subsequent economic and social conditions of the country forced the peasants to look for new land, and they headed mainly for the mountains where it was said that there was land which was state-owned or which belonged to no one. A migration took place to the areas of the mountains of Guantanamo and Baracoa, part of Holguin and also around the Sierra Maestra. Perhaps the process occurred a bit later in the Sierra Maestra. Be that as it may, the peasants came to work in these mountains very early on.

Of course, they had hardly accomplished a thing, they had hardly completed their first cultivations, when the "interests" appeared--they came to claim the lands. Documents of all kinds were forged. Those lands that the peasants had settled and worked were fraudulently claimed. This resulted in many struggles, much sorrow and bitterness. But the peasants resisted. It is known that, for instance, they tried to evict the peasants of Valle de Cauueri in 1924. The peasants mobilized, organized and resisted and kept their lands. [applause]

They put up strong and, in a way, armed resistance. Similar events occurred in (El Binco) and in the famous Realengo Numero Dieciocho, which Pablo de la Torriente Brau made immortal with his pen. And we know of the struggles there in 1934 when they tried to evict the peasants from Realengo. They mobilized massively; they organized and even armed themselves, and they resisted eviction by force. Thus, the peasants' resistance manifested itself here in armed form. And we could say that in a certain way they were the forerunners of the struggles that followed. [applause]

The brutal and cowardly manner in which they assassinated Sabino Pupo in (El Binco) is well known. [Castro corrects himself] Ah, Niceto Perez in (El Binco). This happened in 1946. Attempts to evict the peasants continued. Attempts to increase exploitation of our peasants continued as well as the attempts to multiply injustice. This had to end some time. Pablo himself wrote that in Realengo a man with a rifle could resist 10 men.

I recall that those events also influenced us when we were forming our ideas about what to do and how to solve the situation. The writings of Pablo de la Torriente Brau, especially what he wrote about Realengo Numero Dieciocho, exerted an influence on us because we also believed that 1 man with a rifle in those mountains could resist not only 10 men--he could resist 100 men. [applause]

That situation could not last forever. And what we could call the final struggle for our independence, for our freedom, came to pass so we could have a country, a republic with dignity and justice for which many had been struggling since '68, for which many hundreds of thousands of Cubans had given their lives--a republic where the cult to the dignity of man would be the foremost law of the republic. And the peasants again played a decisive role in this final state of the struggle. The former Oriente Province again became the stage for the struggle. The struggle started again in this region of the country, the region with the richest combative traditions, the region which offered the right natural conditions for the type of struggle that had been planned, and at the same time was the poorest region of the country. Our rebel army began to grow with the peasants. It must be noted as something truly extraordinary that, although none of us had visited those areas, that we were not familiar with the Sierra Maestra, the peasants immediately trusted us. They supported us in the most difficult days--because we did have very difficult days. They joined us. They helped us in many ways. They gave us what little they had. We well remember how owners appeared in the Sierra claiming the lands--in the Valle de Magdalena, La Plata, everywhere. Those peasants lived in the fear that they would lose in a single day what they had worked so many years to achieve. They felt forsaken. They knew that judges, politicians and schemers, authorities, soldiers would always be at the service of those exploitative interests at the service of the latifundistas. There was not a single eviction that did not take place with the use of the machete and the rifle, by instinct, spirit of struggle. Because our struggle was the result of objective realities in our society, those peasants joined us and they planed a decisive role in the orgins of the rebel army. [applause]

As our struggle progressed, they joined our army in increasing numbers along with agricultural workers. It can be said that our army initially consisted of peasants and agricultural workers. We need not repeat the history of that stage of our struggle, but when we had developed some strength and opened a second front with a column commanded by Comrade Raul [applause] with only 50 weapons, a broad front was created in a short time all over this region that is now Guantanamo and part of Santiago and Holguin Provinces. It could be said that conditions were perfectly met for armed struggle in these mountains, that the peasants were spiritually prepared and ready for that struggle, that the land was ready, and thus the Frank Pais second eastern front was created.

New fronts were added in subsequent months. So, we cannot forget the big support and contribution that the peasants of the Sierra Maestra and the second front gave to the definitive liberation of the country. [applause] Therefore, the celebration of the 22d anniversary of the agrarian reform decreed in the Sierra Maestra, the 20th anniversary of the ANAP, the 35th anniversary of Niceto Perez and Peasants Day here in Caujeri is full of symbolic meaning. [applause]

Of course, what happened in '98 was not going to happen on this occasion. This time the hopes of our people would not be thwarted, though we faced a very difficult struggle because the most powerful enemy on which those reactionary classes found support was Yankee imperialism. And a long, hard and difficult struggle was beginning against that enemy. They would not admit the most elemental policy of social justice in our fatherland. And, of course, they saw the words "agrarian reform" as something diabolical. Of course, the best lands and the largest areas were in the hands of Yankee companies. The revolution wasted no time--hardly 5 months--in promulgating the first agrarian reform law, that of 17 May 1959. [applause]

Maybe many did not believe, or some theoreticians didn't, that the law was very radical, since it limited the maximum amount of land to 30 caballerias. The fact was that some of those Yankee companies had up to 17,000 caballerias of land. The law basically affected the big latifundia. However, that law has historic importance. Firstly, because it unequivocally defined the course of the revolution and the revolution's determination to face those interests at any cost. [applause] And as soon as the agrarian reform law was promulgated, the imperialists made their plans against the revolution. The agrarian reform law determined and unleashed the action of imperialism against Cuba. They began to organize their plans immediately: blockade, subversion and what would be the mercenary invasion of Giron almost 2 years later.

But the agrarian reform also unleashed a true revolution in our country because we came into possession of the big Yankee properties and the big latifundia. That is, the law did not only free more than 100,000 peasant families from rent, sharecropping and tenancy payments, or those who were squatters and felt insecure; the situation of our peasantry did not only change radically for the first time in our history and they became owners of the lands they occupied, [applause] but the country as a whole also came into possession of large areas of land and the socialist development of agriculture began along with the liberation of the peasants. [applause]

Afterwards, the process of struggle itself determined a new agrarian law which affected farms bigger than 5 caballerias. That was the second agrarian reform law which, all things considered, was simply the continuation of the first.

And who can doubt that that measure definitively changed the life of our country. As Pepe said, not only the peasants benefitted, but 500,000 or more than 500,000 agricultural workers found guaranteed work in those lands. [applause] Among other things, the scourge of the idle season disappeared once and for all. Hence the law benefitted not only the peasants but also, in a very direct manner, our working class. A deep transformation in the life of our countryside began. And of course, it was not only the agrarian reform, but the whole ensemble of revolutionary measures adopted along with the agrarian reform. [applause] All the injustices committed against our workers disappeared. A system of employment security, of legal guarantees and social benefits of all kinds was created.

It can be said that one of the first things that the revolution did or tried to do and was able to do to a large extent was to build hospitals in the countryside, especially in the mountains. [applause] Fifty-three rural hospitals and more than 150 medical stations were established early on. We brought medical care to the peasants because we lived for 2 years in the mountains and were able to see the degree of neglect in which our peasants and agricultural workers lived in terms of health care. A doctor never visited those places. [applause] A peasant might be able to sell something he owned in case of need in order to walk miles and miles to receive deficient medical care that he had to pay at the expense of feeding his family, his children. If he fattened a pig, he did so thinking of the day when he would have to sell it to get to a doctor. [applause]

Another of the first things that the revolution did was to send teachers to the countryside and the mountains. [applause] All this was prior to the literacy campaign. And sad to say, we practically did not have any teachers to send in those early days to the mountains. We did not have too many doctors to send to the mountains and the countryside. While we were trying to solve those problems of our society, the imperialists were trying to take away our doctors. In fact, they reduced the number of doctors we had by half and they tried to take away professors, teachers and technicians of all kinds. It was certainly a situation very different from today when we have doctors not only capable of going to the mountains but also capable of going to Angola, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Yemen, Nicaragua and any country where they are needed. [applause]

As a result of the revolution's work, we have teachers not only capable of going to teach in our mountains--highly qualified teachers, all of them with degrees--but also capable of going to teach to any corner of the world where they might be needed. [applause]

But in those early days, our youth were hardly trained; our technicians were not trained to fulfill those tasks in our own country, in our countryside. It was alsways easier to find technicians to work in the cities. The literacy campaign followed. It was another revolution in the same year as Giron, when more than 100,000 youths and tens of thousands of teachers joined to inflict a historic defeat on illiteracy. So much so that the campaign has been considered by many countries in the world as a model of what the struggle against literacy [as heard] is. [applause] That was only the beginning in eradicating that ill. Because it is a fact that when the revolution triumphed, more than 40 percent of our countryside's population was illiterate and the rest was virtually semi-illiterate.

Those were the beginnings of the educational revolution which made it possible for us to have today among our adult population a 6th grade minimum. [applause] How different the times. Today, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of the children of our peasants and our agricultural workers are studying in secondary schools, in the preparatory schools, in the technological schools, in the middle-level schools. It can be a vocational school, or a Camilo Cienfuegos Vocational School, or it can be a teachers training school, or it can be a nursing school, or they can be attending the universities. Thousands and thousands, and perhaps tens of thousands, of children of our workers and peasants are studying in our universities. [applause]

There is not a single place in our country without a school, without a teacher. Hundreds and hundreds of rural secondary, preparatory and technological schools were built. In our countryside alone, here are more than 550 basic secondary and rural preparatory schools. [applause] Tens of thousands of miles of roads and highways have been built. Before, who would have dreamt of getting here on a paved highway? [applause] Hundreds of micro-dams and dams were built which today number 512 all over the country. Hundreds of communities have been created for agricultural workers and peasants, although in this area the most remains to be done yet.

Almost all agriculture has been mechanized. Today there is no plowing without machinery. There is no work without machinery. Approximately half of the harvest is now done with harvesting machines [applause], and almost 100 percent of the loading of sugarcane. The agricultural worker and the peasant have been freed from the hardest asks. All kinds of equipment are used today in cultivation. Chemical products are employed. There are no longer rice fields that are planted by the fistful, not even with machinery--almost all the rice is planted by airplane. And the spraying is done by airplane. And the harvesting is done with harvesters.

The face of our countryside has thus been changing [applause], our life and work has been changing in these past 22 years. And there is not a single barefoot child, a naked child, a child without schooling, a begging child to be found. There are no young girls without any prospects, or girls forced to go to the city to live off anything they can find, as happened in the past with many daughters of our peasants. When they leave their families today, it is because they are going to a teachers training or nursing school or to a polytechnic institute or a university. [applause] Along with the agrarian reform, this is what created a great revolution in our countryside that began on that 17 May. [applause]

[Text] Not only did cultural, material, human conditions change into concrete, objective facts such as the reduction of infantile mortality to less than 20 for every 1,000 live births, [applause], but the life expectancy for any child born in our countryside today, the child of a peasant or worker family, is over 70 years. [applause] Not only did communications and transportation improve in the course of these years, the consciousness of our peasants and workers changed radically. The country changed into a country with dignity. Abuses stopped, beatings stopped; the use of the rifle stopped; impositions stopped; humiliations stopped; lack of respect for the families stopped--because the rifles and the arms came into the hands of the workers and peasants. [applause]

They, the workers and the peasants, became the authority in our country. They came into the possession of force. And our people not only intensified their patriotic feelings but also their internationalist consciousness to an extraordinary extent. [applause] I am certain that here at this very event there are many who in one way or another have rendered internationalist services. [applause]

This colossal transformation of our countryside was made with the effort of all and the support of all, but the ANAP, which today is 20 years old, played a very important role. [applause] It is hard to sum up in a few words all that the ANAP meant in this transformation of our countryside. The ANAP played, first of all, an extraordinary political role in organizing and uniting the peasants, in educating and creating a revolutionary consciousness in our peasants, in mobilizing the peasants [applause] in permanent, determined and unhesitating support of the revolution. [applause]

It played an important role in the development of the worker-peasant alliance and it played an important role in measures of all kinds: economic, social, educational, cultural, health measures that the revolution brought to our peasants. [applause]

It must be said that the ANAP never failed to fulfill a single task that the party assigned to the peasants. [applause] It can be said that the ANAP has been a bulwark of our revolution. [applause] And the ANAP is not made up of small bourgeoisie; it is not made up of intellectuals, although the intellectual level of the ANAP cadres has developed a good deal; ANAP is made up of peasants. [applause] In the course of 20 years, along with the interests of the workers and the interests of all the people, the ANAP has known how to defend, consistently and loyally, the interests of the peasants. [applause] It has been the voice, the conscience of our peasants throughout the revolutionary process. And it is fair to say that ANAP has had a great leader in Comrade Pepe Ramirez. [applause] He has invariably, efficiently and brilliantly discharged his duties at the head of the peasants during these years. He never removed himself from the rank and file. He never lost touch with the peasant masses. Few cadres move around in the country's interior and talk so much with the peasants as does Comrade Pepe Ramirez. [applause]

And I can attest to two things: that he always disciplinedly followed the guidelines of the party and that he never failed to defend the interests of our peasants nobly, loyally and with revolutionary spirit. [applause]

Our country is living today what we could call a stellar moment. The efforts of these years have not been for naught. We are making progress. We can say as much in all fields. [applause] And we march confidently toward the future. The results of our efforts can be seen.

We have practically concluded the sugar harvest at the end of April. We had never concluded the harvest as early. [applause] We never had done such a great effort in clearing the fields and in the cultivation as was done for this sugar harvest to make up for the tremendous effects of the rust. We had to confront a plague that considerably reduced our sugarcane production, but we did confront the plague. We tried to compensate by making an effort in the clearing of the fields, cultivation, fertilization. Even the sugarcane with rust that remained was taken care of and cultivated. We struggled to make the most of the sugar harvest, to do the grinding on schedule, to finish it early, because we were committed to a great planting, the largest in history, for this spring. Because we promised ourselves to do away with all the remaining sugarcane affected by the rust and a sugar harvest program was drafted and was fulfilled. And the grinding was accomplished by the largest utilization ever of the industrial capacity we had, the highest ever in the country--not the highest of the revolution but the highest in the country's history. [applause]

The capitalists never ground at a 89-percent performance rate and there were provinces that ground above 90. This, despite the fact that our harvests are mechanized and that the rains which do not stop a yoke of oxen, or two or three yokes of oxen, with a cart, do stop a tractor when they are heavy rains. And this same rain that does not stop manual canecutting does stop the harvesters; it stops the harvesters, the tractors, transportation, everything. And although heavy rains fell throughout most of the country on some days during the sugar harvest months, although there were days when the rains prevented us from grinding above 60, despite all this, the 89 percent in grinding was maintained thanks to the serious, conscious, revolutionary effort of our workers and our peasants. They showed all that we are capable of doing when we set our minds to doing it [applause] and how well things can be done when we set our minds to doing them well.

That spirit is also present in all the other sectors of the country: in the industrial workers, the construction workers, in our teachers, doctors, intellectuals, and in the cadres of our party and state. One can see it in all the provinces, how our party is devoted to work trying to face the tasks and carry them out; how it is trying to resolve all those things which, in one way or another, affect the people; or which, in one way or another, benefit the people. They are devoted to work, day and night, Saturdays and Sundays. This is how we have seen them work in all the places we have been to, to accomplish the tasks we have now, at this very moment.

We are getting ready for...we are already involved in the greatest spring sowing in our country's history. The largest accomplished in the past was somewhat more than 20,000 [caballerias]--21,000 or 22,000. This year, to finish overcoming the effects of the rust, we plan to cultivate 29,124 caballerias. And we are already coming close to one half of this goal, proceeding carefully. The spring rains are late, as I was saying. In some provinces more so than in others, a struggle is underway to keep our losses at a minimum and to fulfill this goal. A great effort is being made in this direction by our farmworkers and peasants.

In all the provinces, the tobacco crop has practically been the highest in history. That is to say, we confronted the second plague and conquered it. We also confronted the other plague, the swine fever that cropped up in this very area. At the present time, it is totally under control. We could say more: It was under control in a matter of weeks, although, naturally, this type of epidemic compels one to be on the alert, to be watchful, to increase security measures to keep it from spreading to all the areas where an outbreak could occur.

The citrus fruit crop has been one of the largest. The crop of tubers and vegetables also promises to be the largest. The plans to increase our milk production are also advancing, and in more than 10 agricultural products we are going to have larger crops than in any other year.

Under these circumstances, at the present time, which we referred to as a stellar moment of the revolution, we are commemorating Peasants Day. Should we then be satisfied and content with what we have achieved? Have we advanced enough, or can we advance further? I believe we can advance further in everything. In everything. [applause]

We can be, and must continue to struggle to be, even more efficient. We must improve services and production: the educational, medical, cultural, sports, and recreational services. We must improve the efficiency of our agriculture and our industry and the efficiency of our construction. Today we are speaking of a minimum 6th grade education for our qualified workers, but of course there are those who are not able to achieve this. So when we speak of a minimum 6th grade education, we are talking about qualified workers. We are already struggling for a minimum 9th grade education in the next 5 years, so perhaps within 5 years one will be able to speak of a minimum 9th grade education.

We can achieve even better figures in the health sector with the efforts of our doctors and medical workers. Better figures in education, in everything. Naturally, we cannot accomplish in just a few years what was not done for centuries. Some things will take us more time, such as a solution to the housing problem. It will take us more time, but we have not been wasting time. We have been building cement factories, developing rock and sand quarries and other construction materials.

But here, among peasants, there is still a lot more we can do in the agricultural sector. Our fields are not yet totally transformed. One can still see many thatched huts here and there, many isolated small homes without running water, electricity or telephone. Many children still have to walk long distances every morning to go to school or to see the doctor.

Our lands are still not producing all that they should produce. When we speak of higher forms we are not doing so whimsically. We are not saying so for doctrinal reasons; we are doing so because it is necessary. We would not be able to use rice harvesters today if, instead of the large rice paddies, we had miniature ones. There would be no way to reap it, to sow, fertilize or spray it by plane.

How would we be able to use high-yield equipment in the preparation of lands if, instead of large areas of sugarcane, we had small cane farms? How would we be able to make plans for irrigation and use high-yield equipment if we were working with small plots of land? How would we be able to electrify our fields if we were working with small plots of land?

How would we be able to take water to them, to improve living conditions for women and children to save them the trouble of going to the well or the river to seek water? To allow them to have an iron [word indistinct] in a matter of minutes [word indistinct], as well as refrigerators for their foodstuffs, recreational facilities for children and other facilities for their education? How would we be able to revolutionize the lives of our peasants based on small plots of land?

And, most important of all, how would we be able to increase the productivity of the land, the productivity of labor... [applause] if we do not use the techniques and machines that are at our disposal? One cannot spray herbicide from a plane if one is working with small plots of sugarcane, because along with the plane [as heard], it would defoliate the plantain, yucca and other things. It is impossible to use these techniques to increase the production of the lands and the productivity of labor by working with small plots of land.

One might believe that in the mountainous areas it would not be that important. In addition, I understand that there are no special technical reasons to hope for a state enterprise in the mountains. But I am completely convinced that cooperatives, even in the mountains, will yield much more than individual production. Even in the mountains. [applause]

We are told that there are areas in the mountains where there is a shortage of milk; that there is a lack of sufficient protein at times. And I wonder, why? Even when we were at war, we seized large herds of cattle and gave a cow to many peasant families and in the midst of the war they produced milk. So I wonder why the milk needed for the children and the families in our mountains is not produced, without their waiting for a can of condensed milk from Bayamo. Or why is there a lack of protein if pigs and poultry can be raised? Why? [applause]

From our experiences with cooperatives in the mountains, they guarantee this self-supply. It is not a matter of each person in a small plot of land saying: Here I will plant coffee; here I will plant pasture; here I will raise a hog; here I will plant a tree. Soils are different and a cooperative makes association possible, as well as mutual aid. Above all, the right crop would be planted in each place. If that plot is not good for coffee, then coffee is not planted there. Then plant trees, for instance, because we are in great need of trees. We must reforest the mountains. If a group of peasants in the mountains gets together, they can say: This area is good for pasture, not for raising cattle as a major activity, but it is good for the production of milk. The suitable area or areas are then dedicated to planting coffee, cacao or vegetables. Even though we cannot send a plane to the mountains to carry out technical agricultural tasks or take a komatsu [tractor] there, we can still make rational use and increase production in the mountains in many ways. [applause]

It leaves room for the possibility of improving the living conditions, of gradually resolving the light and water problems. Why, as we near the year 2000, will we still think about families without either running water or electricity to turn on a television set, to have a refrigerator, to turn on a fan, an iron or even a sewing machine, if they have an electrical one and do not wish to move the treadle? Anyone can understand that for these families, for the peasants, for the peasant women, for the peasant boys and girls, this does not offer any prospects. And I am sure that even in the mountains, the cooperatives are a superior form of production that can resolve many social, nutritional and economic problems. [applause]

Not only that, but I think that in the mountains, cooperatives constitute the best way, because there the state enterprise cannot do what it does in the plains, where it has at its disposal every technique to achieve huge productivity. This is an additional reason why the peasant areas in the plains would produce much more and resolve many social and economic problems on the basis of the cooperatives.

As you know, this movement is advancing in accordance with the principles of the most absolute determination as well as on the basis of political and educational work by the party and the ANAP. There is advancement. It began little by little, but above all, there should be guarantees that this movement will advance on very secure and very solid bases.

At present there already are about 20,000 caballerias of land. Sixteen percent of the parcels, of the peasants, have integrated cooperatives. The results have been spectacular. I have been able to appreciate this during my visits to the cooperatives; how practically everywhere they have improved the production of their parcels after joining the cooperatives, and how living conditions have improved in every sense for the members of the cooperatives.

You may have heard some of these cooperatives mentioned for their sugarcane or vegetable yields. One sees what the land can yield. For instance, a paper recently published the news that a cooperative in Havana with three caballerias had obtained, if I am not mistaken, about 13,000 quintals per hectares. The figure was so high, that I refused to... [corrects himself] the figure was 13,000 quintals per caballeria. The figure was so high that I refused to believe this--to the point that I will try to confirm this. The figure is really high. But then some companeros told me about some farms, some plots of land that have also produced 10,000 and 12,000 quintals per caballeria. This is not achieved without technology. This same cooperative also obtained high carrot yields, I think. Others have obtained high sugarcane or vegetable yields.

There are huge possibilities of increasing supplies to the population. The problem is not resolved by selling a head of garlic for 1 peso. That does not resolve the people's food problems. [applause] The problem is resolved by large-scale production, immense production, the supply in the necessary quantities of whatever is needed. To do this, it is essential to have maximum yield from the land and maximum yield from work. The preparation tasks needed are the same whether 3,000 or 10,000 are produced. But with low productivity in both the work and the land, we do not resolve any problems. This is why the results obtained with the first cooperatives are very important and very encouraging. This is why we must insist and we must struggle with full revolutionary awareness that this is important for the country's future advancement, to guarantee supplies for our people so this great revolution made in our fields in these past 22 years does not stop. This revolution began when the agrarian law was passed. But there is still much to be done; there are many things lying ahead of us. This is important also in order to change the look of our fields, the part of our fields where there are small plots of land. It is necessary to move toward higher forms of production. I am convinced that the peasants will understand this better everyday. The results will be better seen every day. We have great trust in our peasants and we know that with them we can get anywhere, even to the end of the world; we can reach any objective, any goal. [applause]

On a day like today, when we can examine our achievements and the abysmal change wrought in the lives of our peasants, now that that for which so many generations of Cubans fought for has finally been achieved, it is just and pleasant to remember that their blood was not shed in vain.

This is why today it is so pleasant to remember Niceto Perez, Sabino Pupo, Crabiel Valiente--who died just a few months before the revolutionary victory--(Lino) Alvarez, (Romerico) Cordero and so many others who gave their lives for justice in our fields, who gave their lives for our people's progress, who gave their lives for the well being of our peasants and of our agricultural workers. [applause]

Whenever we think we have fulfilled our commitment to our glorious dead, we feel a satisfaction inside of us. It gives us great satisfaction to be able to say that we have come through, that we are coming through and that we will continue coming through, and to say it here, in Caujeri, around these mountains that witnessed the heroic march of the Maceo brothers, Marti and Gomez, and to say it to those who died during our war of independence, to those who endured the calamities, humiliation and misery of the disgraceful republic, to those who fell during our revolutionary struggles, and to those who fell fulfilling sacred internationalist missions. [applause]

We have spoken here about our aspirations and struggles of the past to have this present. We wanted a completely free fatherland. We wanted a country owned by the people, where all the wealth could belong to the people and not to Yankee companies, to the people and not to the exploiters, where the wealth could be at the service of the people.

We wanted to eradicate disease, illiteracy and ignorance. We wanted to improve the material and moral conditions of our people. We wanted a revolutionary society. We wanted to march through new paths. We wanted to have the right to sow our future. We struggled for this in the past. That is, yesterday we struggled to have this present, but now we have to struggle to defend these achievements, these rights, this present and an even better future. [applause]

If in the future [as heard] we knew how to fight for our aspirations, let the enemy remember that we will defend with 10 times as much ardor what we have conquered. [crowd chants: Fidel, for sure, sock the Yankees hard"]

This is why today we must proclaim, and comply to the letter with, the watchword: production and defense. [applause] Production for the people, and defense for the rights and achievements of the people.

I think that throughout the history of the revolution, there has never been an indication that this is a people that can be easily dominated, bent or humiliated. There is not the slightest indication of this. [applause] The enemy can only fabricate illusions for itself. The enemy can only lie to itself regarding Cuba. Cuba will never surrender. Cuba will never yield its principles. Cuba is and will be revolutionary forever. [applause] And it is and it will be that way because that is our conviction, that is our noble objective and we are prepared to defend it to the last drop of blood. Fatherland or death. We shall win. [applause]

EVENT OF SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS HELD

FL151519 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] An event of solidarity with Palestine was held at the Frank Pais Tobacco Enterprise in our capital on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of Palestine's usurpation by the Zionist state. (Walid Salim), representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization--PLO--in Cuba, recalled how on 15 May 1948 Palestine was occupied by Israel, reinforcing imperialist domination in the Middle East and frustrating the Palestinian people's efforts.

(Salim) referred to the situation being faced by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, who are being subjected to daily air raids by the Zionist and reactionary forces with the most modern and sophisticated U.S. arms. The PLO representative called for solidarity with his people's just cause and requested the support of all liberation movements. (Salim) also condemned the imperialist maneuvers in the Middle East and threats against the Cuban revolution which, he said, they would, if necessary, defend with the same spirit with which they conduct the struggle for the liberation of Palestine.

AALAPSO LEADER CONGRATULATES POLISARIO FRONT

FL151226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO], has sent a congratulatory message to Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the armed struggle of the Western Sahara people, to be commemorated on 20 May.

The document expresses AALAPSO's revolutionary solidarity with the just cause of the Western Saharan people at a time when U.S. imperialism and its allies are unleashing a warmongering policy which threatens world peace.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BACK VENEZUELA IN LAND DISPUTE

PA162330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 May 81

[By Yussuff Haniff]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 11 May (EFE)--The Government of Barbados has informed the Venezuelan Government that it will not support that country in its territorial dispute with Guyana.

Hilarion Cardozo, Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, was informed of Barbados' position during his recent visit here when he met with Prime Minister J.M.G. Adams and other officials of this Caribbean island.

Cardozo toured the Caribbean to explain his country's position regarding the conflict with Guyana. He visited Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Grenada, but had to postpone a visit to Jamaica because of problems with his plane, which reportedly landed in Aruba while the ambassador returned to Caracas.

After listening to the Venezuelan ambassador, Barbados maintains a position similar to that which it holds with regard to Guatemala's claims on the territory of Belize, which will soon obtain its independence.

Barbados is opposed to Guatemala's requests for access to Belizean ports and territory. The Barbadian Government insists that Belize should obtain independence with its territory intact.

Barbados' position is the same as that held by CARICOM, the community of English-speaking Caribbean countries, which has supported Guyana in its dispute with Venezuela.

Despite Venezuela's diplomatic offensive, it is expected that the official position of the governments of CARICOM-member countries will incline toward Guyana.

Cardozo indicated that Venezuela would ask the United Nations to intervene in the conflict; this is something that would be supported by CARICOM.

Cardozo emphasized that Venezuela does not plan to use force and will exhaust all peaceful means to find a solution to the problem.

"Venezuela has never been involved in an armed struggle with its neighbors," Cardozo said.

In 1970, Venezuela and Guyana agreed to resolve the problem over a period of 12 years in a treaty that expires next year unless it is extended.

However, Venezuela has already indicated that it will not agree to an extension of the treaty and that it will oppose Guyana's plans to build a hydroelectric plant close to the disputed territory.

POLL SHOWS RULING PARTY AHEAD OF OPPOSITION

FL151928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1907 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, 15 May (CANA)--The ruling Barbados Labor Party (BLP) was well ahead of the opposition Democratic Labor Party (DLP) in a pre-election opinion poll published today by the NATION newspaper. But exactly how each party would fare in a snap election remained uncertain since 47.9 percent of the 876 persons interviewed had not yet made up their minds or decided to say where their votes would go.

An estimated 24.4 percent of the persons interviewed by the Systems Group of Companies said they would vote for the BLP, while 11.3 percent backed the DLP, whose 15 years of power ended with the 1976 general election. An earlier poll showed the gap between the two parties as 15.2 percent. But both parties lost support, with the BLP's down by 3.2 percent and the DLP's by 1.2.

An estimated 28.3 percent of those questioned fell into the "don't know" category, with another 19.6 in the "won't say" group. According to the poll, another 3.3 percent of the electorate had made up their minds, but the number remained silent jumped by 8.1 percent.

PRIME MINISTER ADAMS CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND

FL132247 Bridgetown CANA in English 2238 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 13 May (CANA)--Barbados prime minister, J.M.G. Tom Adams, has sent a cable of congratulations to the president-elect of France, Francois Mitterrand, on the occasion of his recent election victory. "The Governments of France and Barbados have for long enjoyed friendly and cooperative relations. We hope that under your Presidency, these relations will be further strengthened to the mutual benefit of our peoples," Adams added.

DOMINICA

AREA REPORTED QUIET AFTER KILLING OF TERRORISTS

FL172312 Bridgetown CANA in English 2057 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 16 May (CANA)--A Dominica Government statement said today that the Belles area where police shot dead three men yesterday was now quiet. The government, which has censored news on the incident, said in a statement "police reports indicate that the Belles area is quiet following yesterday's action against terrorists who had been threatening travelers through the area."

"Following this action, vehicles passing through the Belles area (northeast of the capital) have been unmolested and the police have reported that the actions of the terrorists have been effectively suppressed," the statement added.

It said that one of the dead men was Curtis Benjamin, a convict who escaped from prison during the devastation of Hurricane David in August 1979. The statement also alleged that Benjamin shot a Martiniquan in Guadeloupe a month after his escape. The names of the other dead men have been given by police as Wess Espirit and Phillipson George, both said to be in their early 20's.

In a statement yesterday, the government said other men were injured in the shootout, but gave no information as to the number or extent of injuries. The statement added that the police had seized arms and ammunition.

ARMED RASTAFARIANS REPORTEDLY WARN POLICE

FL151751 Bridgetown CANA in English 1732 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Roseau, Dominica, 15 May (CANA)--Dominica police have reported that armed men are stopping motorists in the hills northeast of here and instructing them to convey messages to government and the police. They said a number of motorists, mostly taxi-drivers returning from the island's main airport--Melville Hall--said that the armed "dreads" had set up road-blocks in the Belles area and had given them instructions to pass on to the government. "Dreads" is the local description of members of the Rastafarian movement who wear their hair long and matted, called "dreadlocks."

According to the drivers, they were told to inform the police that they (the police) should leave the "dreads" alone, as well as to inform government of the same. One unconfirmed report said that a man driving a company vehicle was stopped and taken to the armed men's hideout where he was shown a number of weapons, and told to inform the security forces of how equipped they (the "dreads") were.

Commissioner of Police Oliver Phillip told newsmen on Wednesday that the driver of an ambulance had barely escaped an ambush. He said that the police were monitoring the situation. Among the motorists given messages was a radio announcer with state-owned Dominica Broadcasting Corporation (DBS) who was on his way back to Roseau from the airport. Although the motorists said that they saw only three armed, "dreads", at the time, it was felt there were many others in the area.

CANADIAN, PLANNING TO RESCUE WOMAN, DEPORTED

FL182303 Bridgetown CANA in English 2142 GMT 18 May 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 18 May (CANA)--A city magistrate today ordered the deportation of a 40-year-old Canadian man, Harold Phillips Wood, whom the police said had been considering rescuing a woman TIME magazine said might have been a spy. Magistrate Mona Rigsby James decided on a deportation after hearing police claims that Wood had overstayed his visit to Dominica with the intention of trying to rescue an Irish Canadian woman, Marian McGuire, detained here in connection with an alleged plot last month to overthrow the Dominica Government.

McGuire was picked up for questioning after the American Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) foiled the plot by arresting eight Americans and two Canadians near a marina in New Orleans in the U.S. The group had been planning an armed expedition to Dominica, the FBI said.

According to the evidence given in court today, Wood, who was detained over the last weekend, have been asking numerous questions as to the whereabouts of McGuire, whom he described as his girlfriend.

Police said that despite being told to leave the island on 15 May, Wood had opened a bank account here with the intention of staying and rescuing McGuire. Wood, who appeared in court with a bandage over his right wrist, is said to have tried to commit suicide while in police detention.

CHARLES TO VISIT UK, BELGIUM FOR AID TALKS

FL122024 Bridgetown CANA in English 2011 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 12 May (CANA)--Prime Minister Eugenia Charles flies out to London next week to hold talks with her British counterpart Margaret Thatcher, the Government Information Service (GIS) announced today. Miss Charles will be in England from 17 to 22 May for talks, largely on aid, before going to Brussels to attend a meeting of international aid donors.

She will also hold talks with the British secretary of state for the foreign and commonwealth office, Nicholas Ridley, and the minister of state for overseas development and administration, Neil Martin, GIS said.

In Brussels she will address 26 aid donors, including governments and organizations, at the European Economic Community (EEC) headquarters. At that meeting she will be presenting Dominica's case for an 80-million dollar (29.6 million dollars US) road repair project.

Miss Charles will be received by members of the royal families of Britain and Belgium, the release said. In London she is scheduled to meet Princess Margaret and in Belgium the Dominican prime minister will meet Prince Albert and Princess Paola, who were here on a private visit earlier this year.

Miss Charles is now in Antigua attending a number of regional conferences, including one for ministers of foreign affairs of the Eastern Caribbean Common Market (ECCM), and a joint meeting of the ECCM and representatives of the Canadian Government on aid for the ECCM territories. That meeting is scheduled to take place on Saturday.

GRENADA

BISHOP ON NEED FOR ECONOMIC, OTHER REVOLUTIONS

FL112250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2214 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 11 May (CANA)--If Grenada is to go forward and the March 1979 revolution that brought the government here to power is to prosper, there are a number of related revolutions that Grenadians must seek to bring about. This is what Prime Minister Maurice Bishop told the inaugural meeting of the Grenada Science and Technology Council at the weekend.

Bishop said the "political revolution" was critical. The deposed Eric Gairy dictatorship and the neocolonial structures have been smashed, he said, and the struggles now in this area are against imperialism and in search of new democratic structures and processes which will insure the greatest possible participation by all Grenadians.

"That political revolution," he said, "while it is still underway, and while it still has a long way to go (in terms of insuring that we are able to institutionalize the necessary mechanisms and processes that will insure continued progress in this area) nonetheless, we can certainly say that a fairly substantial start has been made."

The prime minister listed there other "revolutions" in which he thought the Science and Technology Council could play a vital role: the economic and the cultural revolutions and the revolution in science and technology itself.

In the economic field, Bishop said it was necessary to seek the maximum possible self-sufficiency and self-reliance, so that Grenadians can carve out economic independence for themselves. "This behooves us to begin to develop a new sense of confidence in our people," he said, "that tells them that there is an alternative path, that there is a way forward that we ourselves can carve out, that our resources, natural and national, can certainly be developed in our own interests."

Dealing with the "cultural revolution," Bishop said part of the problem relates to Grenadians habits of consumption, patterns of tastes and lifestyle. Grenadians have to learn to use what they have and must stop trying to satisfy a taste, developed traditionally and historically, for imported things which are too expensive to match the island's resources.

"I am sure that the Science and Technology Council can play a very critical role," he said, "not only in helping to spread ideas about the value of eating local and buying local, but also by helping to create the necessary tastes and the best possible quality control mechanism that will insure that our people will be able to make the necessary adjustments in the shortest possible time."

The prime minister said that in the science and technological revolution Grenada had to start from a zero base. "In the area of fishing, for example," he said, "we must recognize that what we are engaged in today is still essentially Biblical fishing, that the way in which our fishermen continue to fish today is very little different from the way Peter and Paul were fishing on the Sea of Galilee 2000 years ago." Bishop said this indicates the difficulties of the task, the amount of work to be done and the need for maximum creativity to find the best possible local and appropriate technology to solve these pressing problems.

The prime minister said that, through the ages, science and technology have played an important part in helping to bring made at so low a level that the struggle assumes important proportions. [sentence as received]

"But it also gives us an important opportunity that we must not fail to recognize," he said, "an opportunity to choose, at this early period, the most appropriate forms that are relevant to our conditions."

Bishop urged the Science and Technology Council to give consideration to the matters of "human commitment and working out an approach for being able to deal with the problems of the masses and communicating with the masses." He said it was not enough that the members of the council should just put their skills into developing scientific and technological possibilities. "Even while you are engaged in that process," he said, "a process that is necessarily limited to a relatively small number of people, it is important for us to try to develop an approach that will insure the maximum possible communication with the masses of people in our country."

CUBAN DOCTOR DEFECTS WHILE ON ASSIGNMENT

PA161607 Paris AFP in Spanish 1235 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 May (AFP)--A second Cuban defection took place in Grenada when one of the Cuban doctors on assignment here slipped away 2 weeks ago to a neighboring island. This information was confirmed here by Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo, who refused to comment on the event.

Jose Ruiz, a pediatrician, was providing free services on the island of Carriacou, north of Grenada Island, as well as on the island of Little Martinique, which is also governed by the Grenadian Government.

Reliable sources said that on 2 May Ruiz left Carriacou in a small boat for Little Martinique, where he was to treat patients at a clinic. Shortly after leaving Carriacou, he asked the boat crew to take him to the neighboring island of La Union, a dependency of Saint Vincent, where he disembarked and requested asylum from the police.

A Carriacou official went to La Union to persuade Ruiz to return, but was not permitted to see him and was asked to leave the island.

Ruiz reportedly left later for Canada via Barbados.

The first Cuban to defect was Carlos Terizhe, an interpreter at the Cuban Embassy in Grenada, who requested asylum from local authorities in Barbados last August as he was waiting for a Cuban flight to Havana at the Barbados airport. The sources indicate that he also went to Canada.

MONTSERRAT

VENEZUELAN OFFICIAL HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

FL112318 Bridgetown CANA in English 2310 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, 11 May (CANA)--A Venezuelan team headed by Communication and Works Minister Dr Francisco Guavara [position and name as received] has arrived in Montserrat for an official visit. The mission includes Antigua-based Venezuelan Consul Victor Mantilla.

CHIEF MINISTER OSBORNE LEAVES ON U.S. VISIT

FL112321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2314 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Plymouth, Montserrat, 11 May (CANA)--Montserrat Chief Minister John Osborne has left here for an official visit to the United States that will include talks with various U.S. funding agencies, official sources said today. No details have been released on the visit which sources say is at an invitation of the U.S. administration.

CHEDDI JAGAN CONDEMNS BURNHAM ATTACKS ON VENEZUELA

PA151731 Paris AFP in Spanish 2050 GMT 9 May 81

[By Paul Persaud]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 9 May (AFP)--Venezuela was defended today in Guyana in a communique by opposition leader Cheddi Jagan, who censured President Forbes Burnham for his attacks against that neighboring republic, it was reported here.

The former prime minister, leader of the People's Progressive Party (PPP, pro-Moscow, communist), censured the attacks by the Burnham government against the Venezuelan Government, which heads "a democratic nation and could never be described as a fascist nation."

Jagan objected also to the adjectives used the day before in the pro-government newspaper GUYANA CHRONICLE.

The paper described the neighboring country as a "fascist dog," "conquering," "enslaving," and other similar terms.

"These vitriolic adjectives can only serve to worsen the border situation and make possible a military escalation which could lead to a border confrontation, something neither the Guyanese nor the Venezuelan people want," the PPP communique added.

"Undoubtedly all Guyanese reject the Venezuelan territorial claims, but this rejection does not alter the basic universal political fact Venezuela is a democratic nation of America," the opposition communique added.

The communique requests that the government put an end to the anti-Venezuelan campaign "before irreparable damage is done."

"An armed confrontation between Guyana and Venezuela could be disastrous for our people," the communique added.

"We are too poor to be able to deal with an armed confrontation along the border, nor could we devote any large amount of our budget for defense expenditures," the document added.

"When the Port-of-Spain Protocol expires on 18 June 1982, an agreement signed in Geneva in 1966 will have to be applied," said the document.

"In the Geneva document, there are provisions for several steps, including recourse to the United States in order to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict."

The PPP document said that "termination of the deadline of the Port-of-Spain Protocol does not mean Venezuela will declare war on us a few hours or days after it expires."

Guyana has borders with Venezuela on the north and west, and Brazil on the west and south.

"Government policy of rapprochement with Brazil is evidence of political instability, of poor management and lack of future plans," the document said.

"The PPP condemns this policy because it is carrying out in vain an aggressive action against Venezuela, through hasty actions, particularly when Venezuela is superior to Guyana from a political, economic and military point of view," the document added.

SURINAME

ARMED FORCES CHIEF, COMMANDER PROMOTED AGAIN

FL142310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2301 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 14 May (CANA)--The head of the Suriname Armed Forces, Maj Daysi Bouterse, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel--his second promotion in a year. Garrison Commander Roy Horb, who held the rank of captain, has been made captain. [as received]

At the time of the February 1980 coup which brought the military backed government to power both Bouterse and Horb were sergeants. Bouterse was promoted to the rank of major last August.

VENEZUELA, GUYANA SEEK SURINAME SUPPORT IN DISPUTE

FL151920 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 15 May (CANA)--Both Venezuela and Guyana are seeking Suriname's support in a territorial dispute between the two countries and diplomatic activities are expected to be intensified in the weeks ahead, according to political sources.

The sources said that an official visit here on 6 May by Venezuela's Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) Mr Hilarion Cardoza--he also visited several Caribbean islands to explain his country's position on the dispute--was part of a major effort by the Venezuelans to win support from the military-backed government.

Venezuela, which claims a 214,000-square kilometers area southeast of the Essequibo River, said a month ago that it was against an extension of the protocol between the two countries which covers the dispute and is due to expire in June next year.

Apart from his Suriname visit, the Venezuelan ambassador went to Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Barbados and Jamaica. But Guyana also appears to be stepping up its diplomatic initiatives on the issue--a meeting is reported to be planned between Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and his Surinamese counterpart Dr Harvey Naarandorp.

Suriname also has a border dispute with the Guyanese. There have been several news items in the Guyana press recently on the Venezuela-Guyana dispute. The GUYANA CHRONICLE newspaper has said there is a real threat of Venezuelan expansionism.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Jackson is due to pay an official visit to Colombia early next month. Colombia also has a border dispute with Venezuela. The Guyana Foreign Ministry has not stated whether these issues will be discussed during Mr Jackson's visit.

SOUTH KOREAN DELEGATION TO ARRIVE ON VISIT

FL172315 Bridgetown CANA in English 2231 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 16 May (CANA)--An official delegation from the Republic of Korea (South Korea) arrives here Tuesday for 1 week of talks with government and members of the business community. The delegation will be led by a vice president of the Korea Trade Corporation. The visit is a followup to a recent one to South Korea by Suriname's Foreign Minister Harvey Naarandorp.

South Korea operates a fishing fleet here and exports motor vehicles and other goods to Suriname.